A

DEFENCE

Of The

REFLECTIONS

On the

Ninth Book of the *First Volum*

Of

Mr. VARILLAS's

History of *Hereſies.*

Being a REPLY to his ANSWER.

By G. BURNET, D.D.

AMSTERDAM,

Printed for J. S.

1687.

(12)1144

The AUTHOR'S ADVERTISEMENT.

I Do not think it neceſſary to write any thing in the way of Preface *to ſo ſhort a* Book; *but ſince there appeared a long* Preface *before the* French *Tranſlation of my* Reflections, *to which Mr.* Varillas *has made ſome ſort of Anſwer. The ſame* worthy Perſon, *having given himſelf the trouble to tranſlate likewiſe my* Reply *thought it neceſſary to ſay ſomewhat in Defence of his former* Preface: *I have tranſlated that into* Engliſh, *ſince it gives a further diſcovery of Mr.* Varillas's *ſincerity.*

The *Tranſlator's* PREFACE, *Put in* English.

I Had accuſed Mr. *Varillas* in the *Preface* which I had ſet before Dr. *Burnet's Reflections*, that he had in his *Hiſtory of Hereſies* contradicted ſeveral things which he had affirmed ſome years before that, in his *Hiſtory of Wickliffianiſm*: for tho the two firſt Books of the *former*, are indeed the ſame work with the *latter*, as to the main parts of them; yet ſeveral conſiderable Alterations were obſerved to be between them: many things being left out in the *Hiſtory of Hereſies*, which were in that of *Wickliffianiſm*. To all this Mr. *Varillas* anſwers, in a few words; and ſays, 1. *That the Hiſtory of* Wickliffianiſm *was printed without his knowledg.* 2. *That his Name was not prefixed to it.* 3. *That tho it contained indeed ſeveral things that were taken from him, yet it contained others that were none of his.* 4. *That he not only never owned that Book for his, but that he moved to have it ſuppreſſed: and that at his Inſtance an Order*

Order of Council was granted, for ſuppreſſing it, and for fining the Printer in 600. *Livres: From all which he concludes, that he is not at all accountable for any thing that is in that Book: and that no Inferences ought to be drawn from it to his prejudice.*

It is true, that it cannot be proved that Mr. *Varillas* ſold the *Copy* to *Certe*, the Merchant of *Lions*: but it is certain, that he pay'd dear for it; and that the *Copy* that was ſold him, was very clean writ; and that there were ſome Marginal Notes writ upon it, by another hand, tho theſe were not indeed of great Conſequence: The Stationer was alſo ſo much ſcandaliſed, when he ſaw, that *John Hus* was repreſented ſo advantagiouſly, and that the *Council* of *Conſtance* was ſo ill ſpoke of, that he intended to have altered the *Copy* a little; but in that he was not left to his Liberty. The *Book* was printed, and ſold publickly, both at *Lions* and *Grenoble*, for ſome conſiderable time: and it paſſed generally for Mr. *Varillas*'s Book, both among the *Roman Catholicks*, and the *Proteſtants*: The more moderate of the

Roman Catholicks, recommended the Book to the *Proteſtants*, as an Evidence to convince them, that there were Writers in their Church, that even in Matters of Conſequence, durſt ſay the Truth very boldly. Nor was it then ſo much as pretended by any perſon whatſoever, that there were any Paſſages foiſted in, which were not of the Authors Writing. The Book was not only looked on as writ by Mr. *Varillas*, in the remoter *Provinces*, but even in *Paris* it ſelf it paſt for his: and this report went ſo current, that Mr. *la Rogue* ſpoke of it in his *Journal* laſt year, as a thing of which no doubt had been made: for he tells us, *That Mr.* Varillas *begins his two firſt Books with the Hiſtory of* Wickliff, *of* John Hus, *and* Jerome of Prague, *which had already appeared in ſeveral Impreſſions, under the Title of the Hiſtory of Wickliffianiſm.* So that it is certain, that the Order of *Council* which Mr. *Varillas* procured againſt the Printer of *Lions*, for ſuppreſſing that Book, made no great noiſe at *Paris*, otherwiſe the Author of the *Journal* would

10. *Journal p.* 170. *of the* Amſterd. *Edition.*

would have heard of it.

The *Preface* that was ſet before the Edition at *Lions*, is indeed writ by one, who ſays, that the Author would not give his conſent to the printing of the Book: and for that reaſon, he does not ſet his Name before it: but he does not ſay a word of any Additions that are made to it; tho he ſhews himſelf to be both ſo zealous for his Religion, and ſo full of eſteem for Mr. *Varillas*, that it is not probable that he would have ſuffered any Additions to be made, eſpecially ſuch as thoſe that were marked in the former *Preface*. On the contrary, tho he ſays, he will not anſwer, but that there may be ſome Faults in the Printing, yet he affirms, that none will be found that contradict the Truth of the Hiſtory. I will not be ſo malicious, as to ſay, that it is probable this *Preface* was of Mr. *Varillas's* own compoſing; ſince it is not likely that there are many beſides himſelf that think ſo well of him, as the Writer of that *Preface* does: and the Artifice of Printing Books, by the Authors *themſelves*, and yet in the Name of *another*, as if their

conſent was not obtained, is ſo common, that Mr. *Varillas* may think, that he eſcapes well, if he is not charged with fouler and more inexcuſable Impoſtures than this is. But it is certain, that all thoſe Additions, which Mr. *Varillas* does now reject, are writ in the ſame ſtile with the reſt of the work, and no man that is acquainted with his way of writing, will think, that if he had intended to have ſaid thoſe things, which he now diſowns, he would have expreſſed himſelf in other Terms. And beſides all this, he cannot think it is enough to ſay, that *there are ſome things in the Hiſtory of* Wickliffianiſm, *that are taken out of his Book*; ſince the whole Body of the Work is word for word the ſame, excepting thoſe alterations: So that if he would expreſs himſelf with any ſort of ſincerity, he ought to have ſaid, *that theſe two Books weere indeed his.* But ſince he does not think fit to own thoſe paſſages, that are now ſtruck out, he ought only to have added, that *ſome Additions were put into the former Editions without his knowledge*; inſtead of ſetting this matter down ſo

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indefinitly as he has done, by which he pretends to cover himſelf, and to diſavow whatſoever paſſages are abjected to him, as he ſhall think it convenient for him to do. But it is now a little too late, for Mr. *Varillas* to make uſe of this Excuſe: and let him ſay what he will, he muſt at leaſt juſtify himſelf for all that is in his *Hiſtory of Hereſies*. An Ingenious *Author* has lately ſhewed him, that he has now rendred himſelf accountable for the former Book, even with all the Faults that were in it. Let him defend himſelf as he can: but let him not fancy that he will eſcape a ſecond time, by caſting the blame of the Faults that are now in this Edition, as well as they were in the former, over on the *Printers* or *Book-ſellers*.

As for the *Order* of *Council*, it is ſo far from proving, that the *Hiſtory of Wickliffianiſm* was none of his, as Mr. *Varillas* pretends, that it proves the contrary very clearly; for otherwiſe how could he have obtained it, but by affirming that is was a Book of his, and that a Copy of it was ſtollen from him. On what other ground could the *Mer-*

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chant of *Lions* have been fined: for he had obtained the Licence for printing it, both of the Kings *Advocat* and his *Attorney*, according to the Cuſtom, which is printed at the end of the *Preface*, ſigned by them both: and it is certain, that ſuch a *Licence* as this, was ſufficient to ſecure the *Stationer* againſt all proſecution at the Kings ſute: nor could Mr. *Varillas* found his complaint upon any other ground, but this, *that he was the Author of the Book*; ſince he could not proſecute the Stationer for printing another mans Book.

There is another reaſon which Mr. *Varillas* will not eaſily anſwer, that ſhews him to be the Author of all thoſe retracted Paſſages; which is, that it is well known, that no man in *France* could be inclined, from any conſideration of Intereſt, to magnify *John Hus*, or to decry the *Council of Conſtance*: on the contrary, this would have been of very ill Conſequence to them, and might have brought them into great trouble: ſo that men will be inclined rather to think, that at firſt Mr. *Varillas* writ his own true ſenti-

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ments touching *John Hus* and that *Council*, which afterwards he thought fit to ſuppreſs, when he ſaw how much prejudice this might bring him: A man is eaſily believed when he writes againſt his Intereſt, but if it appears, that a man has either a deſign to raiſe himſelf, or at leaſt to preſerve himſelf, the world is too ill-natured, not to ſuſpect all that he can ſay, let him uſe what terms ſoever he will, when it once appears that theſe are his motives: eſpecially if there is any other occaſion given to ſuſpect his ſincerity: and in a word, all his complaints of the *Printer* of *Lions*, and even the *Order* of *Council* and *Fine*, will paſs with jealous people, but as a Colluſion, ſo that after all, I do very much apprehend, that the greateſt part of his *Readers*, will ſtill believe him to be accountable for thoſe ſuppreſſed paſſages, whether he will or not; chiefly when they conſider, that there was an effectual means, by which Mr. *Varillas* might have cleared himſelf of thoſe Imputations, of which he has not made any uſe: and that was, the refuting by good Evidences all thoſe

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Additions, that were in the *Edition* of *Lions*; and the disproving them by solid Reasons. For it is not enough barely to affirm the contrary, especially in this case, in which it cannot be denied, but that there are still specious enough Reasons, to induce us to believe them, notwithstanding his bare Denial.

A DEFENCE

A DEFENCE
Of the
REFLECTIONS
On the Nin'th Book of
Mr. Varillas's Hiſtory of Hereſies;
Being a *Reply* to his *Anſwer*.

MR. *Varillas* has given me in his *Title-Page* all poſſible grounds to expect foul dealing from him; for tho the *Titles* of *Books* are too publick to be falſified; yet he that will be thought an Original in ſo many other things, it ſeems reſolved to begin with one that is a little extraordinary; for common Impoſtures are below him. I had entitled my Book, *Reflections on his Hiſtory of Hereſies*, and more particularly on his ninth Book, and he gives it a new Title, as if it had been *a Critick on the*

two first Tomes of his History of the Revolutions that have hapned in Europe *in the matters of Religion*: This was not a failure of Memory, but a studied Imposture: for he represents my design as if it had been against his whole Work, and upon that he charges me for having singled out only some particulars, of which he mentions a few: and adds, *that tho all these were errors, his first ten Books would deserve still to be believed, since his mistakes were only matters of small consequence, and in this there was nothing but that to which any man was subject.* But when I undertook only to examin his ninth Book, if I have discovered, that all that relates to *England* is a contexture of falsehoods, then I am sure I have quite overthrown one of his ten Books; and by overthrowing that, I have very much shaken the credit of all the other nine: since the Faults that I charge on him, are not only some small mistakes, but a series of Impostures: and the greatest of all is, that he pretends to cite Vouchers which are not in being. I will not say that his Errors

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are more than what any man is ſubject to: but I do not know any man that has ever committed ſo many: *Mr. Varillas* charges me for writing againſt him *in ſo barbarous a manner, keeping none of the Rules of Decency*: and to let the World ſee how little he knows the things which he cites, he ſays, *that the two moſt paſſionate Criticks of any Age*, Scaliger *and* Schoppius, *obſerved theſe with great exactneſs*; but for him, he is reſolved to *play the part of a Chriſtian, and ſo he will only anſwer the things in which Truth is concerned, without regarding thoſe that relate to himſelf.* I kept all the meaſures that I thought became a *Chriſtian*, with relation to his Perſon: nor have I ſaid one word of him, but as he is a Writer. I have not ſent to *Paris*, to have a ſeries of his life tranſmitted to me; on the contrary, when ſome here had offered me, while I writ my *Reflections*, ſome particulars that were to his prejudice, I would not hearken to them; for I ſaid, I would only examin *Mr. Varillas* as he was an *Author*, but not as he was a Man or a *Chri-*

P. 5.

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ſtian. I confeſs, the confidence with which he aſſerts ſo many Impoſtures, gave me a juſt Indignation againſt him, ſo that I reſolved to ruin his credit as he was an *Hiſtorian*, becauſe I ſaw he deſerved it ſo very ill, and made ſo bad a uſe of it: but if he expects, that I meaſure his being a *Chriſtian* by this *Anſwer*, I will have as bad an opinion of him that way, as I have of him in the quality of an *Hiſtorian*. He ſays, *I have cut off* P. 5. *and ſuppreſt, and changed his words, that ſo I might repreſent them as I thought fit*: But in that I appeal to the Reader. I did not think fit to reprint all he had writ, nor will I now reprint his *Anſwer*, as he has done my *Reflections*. I have indeed deſired my Printer to reprint it by it ſelf, if he finds his account in it: and I think that is ſufficient. I confeſs, I cannot enough wonder at his printing of mine, ſince it diſcovers too plainly the defects of his *Anſwer*; and I am apt to think that his Printer has engaged him to it, as a thing that would have a good appearance. In this the Printer did wiſely: for he was ſure his Book would

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go off the better; but Mr. *Varillas* did a greater kindneſs to his Stationer than to himſelf. Nor do I believe, that he intended it at firſt; for there are ſome parts of my *Reflections* ſo falſly repreſented by him in his *Anſwer*, that I cannot believe he would have done it, if he had then intended to have printed my *Reflections*: otherwiſe I muſt conclude, that his judgment and his ſincerity are both of a piece: for Inſtance, could a man, that had intended to have printed what I had ſaid, concerning the *Lord Darnley, being the next Heir after Queen* Mary *to the Crown of* England, *ſo that he might have been a dangerous competitor to her in that Succeſſion, he having been born and bred in England.* P. 55, 56, 57. Could, I ſay, this man pretend that I had affirmed, that the *Lord Darnley* was a dangerous Competitor to her for the Crown of *Scotland*, and his putting that in the Citation he makes of my words, inſtead of the Crown of *England*, would appear ſtrange in any other, but in him ſuch ſtrains are ſo common, that I am not ſurpriſed at this; yet he has the Impudence to

triumph upon it, and to ſpend ſome Pages to ſhew that her Title was undiſputed. I find many more Inſtances of the like foul dealing, which makes me conclude, that *Mr. Varillas* did not deſign at firſt to print my *Reflections*: and beſides this, he copies out ſometimes half Pages of my Words, which he would not have done, if he had intended to have given them entire to the Reader: for they are not ſo much to his advantage, that he had reaſon to deſire that they ſhould be twice read.

P. 6. He tells the world, *that if he had a mind to imitate my paſſionate way of writing, and if he would write my life, ever ſince I was Chaplain to My Lady Dutcheſs of* Hamilton, *to this preſent time, that I am by my fault become a Citizen of* Holland, *he would write things ſo ſingular, that they would make his Anſwer the moſt agreeable Book that had been printed of a great while* For this I know there have been men at work both in *Scotland* and *England*, to furniſh *Mr. Varillas* with materials to defame me; and becauſe I will conceal nothing that I know

know that is to his honour, I was informed that he writ back to *England*, that he would not medle with those personal things; and that he wisht, that instead of these, they would send him good *Memorials* relating to the matters in dispute between him and me. This was to act like a fair Enemy, I confess. But I do not say this to bespeak his Favour, that so he may not print all those Informations that were sent to him from a *Society*, that having forged them, had a mind to put another on publishing them. Let him print them when he will; for I am not afraid of all the hurt they can do me: and indeed, if one may judge of this *Epocha* of my life, by the two *Periods* here mentioned, the writing upon such Informations may very well agree with *Mr. Varillas*'s other *Histories*; for these may be Authors of as good credit, for ought I know, as his *Florimond de Raymond* was. I was never Chaplain to the *Dutchess of Hamilton*; I do not deny this, as judging it any diminution to me, if it had been true: for I do honour both her Person and Family so much, that I would rather value my-

ſelf upon it, if I had been ever in her Family: but I never was Caplain to any Subject; I was Chaplain to the late *King*, but to no other. The laſt Period paſſes my apprehenſion; *Mr. Varillas* reproaches me for the Meanneſs and Flatneſs of my *Stile*: for he that penetrates into ſo many Secrets, that never were, can even judge of an *Engliſh ſtile* by a *tranſlation*: yet ſince that he is the firſt who has reproached me for ſo very bad a ſtile, I ought to bear this the more patiently: but ſince he fancies, that he has attained the *Sublime* of ſtile, I would gladly know to which of all *Longins* rules, this expreſſion belongs, that *by my fault I am become a Citizen of Holland. By my fault* ſeems ſo odly placed here, and a *Citizen of Holland* is ſo ſtrang a way of expreſſing my being *naturaliſed* by the *States*, and would intimate as if Mr. *Varillas*'s ignorance went ſo far as to fancy that *Holland* was a *City*; that ſince there are two ſorts of *Sublimes*, the one of *Nonſence*, and the other of *Eloquence*, I will not take upon me to judge to which of theſe this belongs. For it is too great a preſumption in one whoſe

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ſtile is ſo low as mine, to examin the flights of ſo elevated a Writer. As for the reſt of this Memoire, I am very little concerned whether he print it or not. I have behaved my ſelf ſo of late, as to ſhew that I am neither afraid of any diſcoveries that can be made, nor diſturbed at any Calumnies, by which my Enemies may endeavour to blacken me: and as I had much rather have *Mr. Varillas* print all that has been ſent him concerning me, than to publiſh it up and down *Paris*: ſo whatever he thinks fit to ſay of me, ſhall be either treated by me with the ſilent ſcorn, that an ill made Lye deſerves, or ſhall be anſwered as the matter may happen to require it.

But before I enter into any more particular enquiries, I will in general ſtate the whole matter, as it lies between *Mr. Varillas* and my *ſelf*: and then I will leave it even to the judgment of a Reader that may be partial of his ſide. He had publiſhed two Volums *of the Revolutions that have happened in* Europe, *in the matters of Religion*: and with Relation to *Engliſh Affairs* he had pretended in his *Pre-*

face, that he did found that part of his Work on *Card. de Bellay's Letters*, beſides ſeveral other Papers that he cited on the Margin of his ninth *Book*: but he had given no intimations where any of theſe were to be found: I had on the other hand writ the *Hiſtory* of that time, in which I not only cited many *Original Papers*, but had likewiſe printed the moſt important of them, and had alſo told where they were to be found: as for thoſe which I have cited from publick *Records*, they are acceſſible to all the World, for the greateſt part: and for thoſe that are not to be come at but by a Warrant under the *Kings* hand, that is ſo eaſily had, and would be ſo readily granted at preſent, that I may with ſome degrees of juſt aſſurances ſay, that I ought to be believed till it can be made appear that I have been guilty of any Impoſture in thoſe Citations: and the ſtir that has been made of late to ſupply *Mr. Varillas* with matter againſt me, and the meanneſs of thoſe Objections with which they have furniſhed him, gives me reaſon to conclude, that they know they cannot accuſe me of Fraud,

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or Forgery, in any of my Citations: as for the other *Original Papers*, that I mention, they are either in the *Cotton Library* in *Corpus Christi Colledge* in *Cambridge*, or in some other private Hands: but I have cited all these so particularly, as to tell whether my Vouchers were *Originals* or *Copies*; and have told so exactly where those of the *Cotton Library* may be found, that a man cannot be a minute there, without being able to discover, whether I have cited sincerely or not. I had also in my *History* confined my self so severely to the materials with which I was furnished, that I resolved not to add one Tittle to that which appeared clearly to me to be well verified: and tho Mr. *Varillas* reproaches me, for *writing so superficially, and for mentioning only publick events*; yet I am not ashamed to own that where authentick Proofs failed me: I would not impose upon my Readers so far, as to give them my Imaginations for true History; where I am forced to guess, I warn my Reader of it; and when the grounds on

P. 26.

which I went seemed to me only probable, I advertised my Reader likewise of it: so that I writ my *History* with the same scrupulous exactness, that I would have used, if I had been required to give a deposition upon Oath before a Judge. This being the case, I do not pretend to be believed upon my own Word: I do not say, *the*

P. 29. *state of the Records and Libraries is altered since I writ*; I do not pretend *that I saw many Papers in confidence, so that I can-*

Ibid. *not in honour discover where they are.* I will not say, that Mr. *Varillas* proves himself to be an Impostor by such pretences; but I am sure this is the method that an *Impostor* would use: and whenever I pretend to excuse my self in this manner, I am content to past for one. His defence of himself from the four thousand citations of *Du Tillet*, and *Peter du Puy*, *that are now all found to be*

P. 28. *false*, tho he says, *it is as certain they were all true when those Eminent Authors writ*, is another of his *Sublime* strains: for if they are now false, they were false at all times: but

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if a man that has so low a stile as mine is, dares offer to correct him, I crave leave to tell him, that he should have said, that *tho the proofs of those Citations cannot now be found, yet there is good reason to believe that those Authors cited them sincerely.* This I guess to be his meaning, tho his *sublime* wants sometimes a little clearness: but it is very probable, that if those Authors had been called to an account for their Citations, they could have answered for themselves in another manner than Mr. *Varillas* has done. I confess, when I heard that he was writing an *Answer* to my *Reflections*, I could not imagin where he could attack me: I knew I had Authentick proofs for all that I had laid to his charge; yet I fancied he might have seen some *Letters* of that time, in which those matters had been represented as he relates them: For false newes are writ at all times, and from all Courts: and if he had been able to justify himself by such Vouchers, this would have saved his own Reputation, tho the proofs I had given to the contrary, would have had still force enough to discredit his *History*. I

fancied at least that he would have cited some of *Cardinal de Bellay's Letters*: But I was surprised when I received his *Answer*, and saw, that instead of all these Authorities, of which he had boasted, that the only two *Authors* that he cites, are *Florimond de Raimond*, and *himself*; the two worst Writers that he could find: if in his *Preface* he had owned that he
P. 265. had done nothing, but *copied Florimond de Raimond*; that
283. he was his *Warrant*; that his
323. Testimony was the *authentick Proof* of what he affirmed; and that he himself was only
423. *Florimond de Raymond's Echo*; if, I say, he had owned in his *Preface* all this, then I acknowledg, that I had no reason to complain of him, since he justifies himself by so many Pages cited from that Author, that they make the half of his *Answer*; but since he pretends to write upon *Original Papers*, and yet does not cite any one, I leave it to all indifferent men to conclude, what account is to be hereafter made of all the *Histories* that either has come or can come from him:

him: let him print his Vouchers, or at leaſt, let him tell where they may be found; otherwiſe I will take the liberty to tell him, that all his *Hiſtories* are *Romances*, which he has drawn as to the matters of Fact out of the worſt Authors, and the moſt decried of any that had writ in the laſt Age; and to which he adds a refining of Policy, ſuch as his own Invention could furniſh; ſo that without the leaſt aggravation, I do affirm, that one may ſeek the Hiſtory of *Alexander the Great*, or of *Auguſtus*, in the Romances of *Caſſandra* or *Cleopatra*, with as much aſſurance as the *Hiſtory of the Reformation* in Mr. *Varillas*: all the difference between him and thoſe Romantick Writers being, that they built indeed on good Authors, upon which they grafted their own fictions, yet in ſuch a manner that no body could be deceived by them: whereas Mr. *Varillas* has founded his *Romance* on very bad Authors, and he delivers his Fictions with ſuch an air of ſincerity, as may very probably deceive thoſe who believe too eaſily. So that I ſee nothing that is left for him, to preſerve that ſmall remnant of Reputation

putation that it seems a *Coquelin*, or some few of *his Friends*, retain yet for him; but to own that he intended not to write *true Histories*, but only to amuse the World with a new sort of *Nouvelles*: in which the point at which he aimed, was not to tell truth; but that as the Writers of Plays or Romances, think the best way to work upon the passions, is to dress up known Storys with moving Circumstances, since men are not so apt to be affected when all is Fiction; so he fancied, that he could not raise a Rage against *Heresy*, and an admiration of that conduct that has driven it out of *France*, by any other method so successfully, as by this that he has taken. If, I say, he will betake himself to this Defence. I will pursue him no further; but till he is so sincere as to confess his Impostures, I will take the pains yet once more to unmask him, and after I have laid him open for this *Answer*, as well as for the *second Volum* of his *History*, then I shall take leave of him: and will promise him, that for ought I know, I will never write more against him; for this one good reason, which is, that

I will

I will never read one word of his Writings any more; and now I doubt not but I ſhall make him to be ſo well known, that to turn his Approver in Mr. *Coquelins* words a little altered, *His works will need no more to be decried; for the bare name of the Author will be beyond all that can be ſaid for their diſparagement.* I confeſs, I cannot imagin what a ſort of a man Mr. *Coquelin* is, whoſe approbation accompanies all Mr. *Varillas*'s late Works; for it ſeems he cannot find another that is ſo complying, and therefore he does not change his man. I fancy Mr. *Coquelin* muſt be profoundly learned in the *Oriental Tongues*, or in the *Mathematicks*; for theſe are the ſtudies in the World, that are moſt oppoſite to that of *Hiſtory*; therefore I conclude, that Mr. *Varillas* comes to him as to the perſon in the whole *Sorbon*, that is the moſt unacquainted with late Tranſactions: and perhaps he finds him reſolving ſome Probleme, or reading ſome *Arabick* Manuſcript; and as all men, tho addicted to one ſort of ſtudy, yet are willing to be thought univerſal; ſo no doubt Mr. *Coquelin* hopes

to

to pass for a good Judge in *History*, by approving Mr. *Varillas*'s Books: but he will do better to go on in the course of his other studies, in which he may be very Eminent for ought I know; but I am sure he is a very ill Judge of the History of the last Age. I shall not take the pains to examin all that recital that Mr. *Varillas* makes of the *Pensions* that have been offered to him; and that have been refused by him. I will believe them all for once: and this is a great matter for me to do, since he himself is the only Author of this piece of his own *History*; for his Credit is not very authentical with me; but all that can be made out of this, is, that he had once gained some Reputation, as a man that had discovered many Secrets, and that had penetrated into many Intrigues; all which he has made a shift now to lose; for as long as he went about the *Ruelles* of *Paris*, those things might perhaps pass with less exact Judges; but now that he will carry his Visions further, he is not like to be solicited on all hands by the offers of *Pensions* any more: so he must now try to keep up the value of his Books; for the sale

of

of them, being perhaps the only revenue that is left him; he must maintain their credit better than he has done, otherwise both they and he will sink in their price. It is not the Dedicating his Books to a great *Monarch*, that will support their Reputation. It seems he fancies, that those poor Flateries that he has offered up at that Altar, give him such a pretension to a protection from thence, that he may boldly invite that *Prince* to be a Witness to this Dispute of his with me; not considering how much it is below the Sublimity of such a *Monarch*, to be appealed to on so mean an occasion: It is a forgetting the respect due to crowned Heads, to run to them with every trifle: but Mr. *Varillas* will needs engage the *King* in the Quarrel, and represent himself as his Champion, not doubting but that this his Zeal for his Glory will receive some Eminent Reward; yet if the reward is proportioned to the service that is done, it will not go far: and as it seems the *Jesuites* have desired Mr. *Varillas* not to meddle with the concerns of their *Order*; for they are too good Judges not

to

to know that the ſervices of ſo decried an *Author*, are Injuries rather than Favours; ſo it is not to be doubted, but thoſe two Eminent men, who have conſecrated their pens to their Princes Honour, will be moved with a juſt Indignation when they ſee how poorly it is defended by Mr. *Varillas*; *P.* 20. and that they will procure an Order, prohibiting him to medle with Subjects that are ſo far above him.

But it is very likely, that this precaution will be needleſs: and that he will quickly bring himſelf as low in the eſteem of the World, as it ſeems he is high in his own. For not contented to tell the World, that *he* *P.* 26. *riſes above the Vulgar*, and that he has ſtudied to imitate the Antients, leaving, as in a Region below him, ſuch *poor Writers as I am, to be reckoned among the Hiſtorians of the lower form*, as if all this were too little, he will carry his own Commendations further: and ſince this ingrateful Age does not pay him the eſteem it owes him, he will make all that up in a moſt ſuperlative value that he

he puts on himſelf. He is not ſatisfied to compare himſelf to *Tacitus*, but thinks *the Characters that he gives are even Superiour to thoſe of Tacitus.* I will not diſturb him in the peaceable poſſeſſion of thoſe good thoughts that he has of his own productions, in which I believe he has few rivals: but as for that ſmall diſpoſition that I once had to think well of them, with which he reproaches me ſometimes, he has ſo fully convinced me of my miſtake, that he has quite cured me of it; I had ſoftned a ſevere cenſure I put on his works, by ſaying, that *his writings wanted none of the beauties of Hiſtory, but that of truth*; where the Incenſe that I gave in the former part of the Period, was intended to carry ſome mitigation to the ſharpneſs of the latter part of it; but as one that is extreamly in love with himſelf, miſrepreſents even the reproofs given him, as if they had been praiſes; ſo he turns this as if I had ſaid, *that he wanted none of the qualities of a good Hiſtorian, without adding any expreſſion of that of truth*; yet becauſe I confeſs my words

P. 90. 433.

gave

gave ſome occaſion to this miſtake, and ſince I would not be willingly guilty of any thing that may encreaſe his diſtemper, I do now acknowledg, that I writ theſe words too careleſly, and that I ſhewed more good breeding than exactneſs in them. But to let him ſee how apt I am to confeſs my Faults, and to retract them, I do acknowledg that he has ſo fully convinced me of my error, that I am now like to fall into the other extream, and to allow him none of the *beauties of Hiſtory*, unleſs it be a ſmooth way of telling his dreams; for there is as little judgment as there is truth in what he writes. I hope he is now ſatisfied with my ſincerity in this confeſſion; and to ſhew him how ſenſible I am of my former error, I ſhall take great care in all time coming, not to commend him beyond what I think is due to him, and then I am ſure I ſhall be very ſparing, and will praiſe his works as little as thoſe learned men at *Paris* do, who begin now to ſpeak out to the world that which they ſaid to me in diſcourſe, while I had the honour to ſee them. Mr. *Hoſier's* Letter is no great

great ſign of his admiring Mr. *Varillas*, as much as it ſeems he himſelf does; and tho I do not think fit to name the perſons that gave me thoſe ill impreſſions of his works, for *P.* 30. which he reproaches me, yet I do not doubt but ſome of them will name themſelves too ſoon perhaps for his honour. A man is indeed tempted by the confidence with which Mr. *Varillas* propoſes his Fictions to the world, to expreſs his Indignation in terms that are perhaps ſharper than is fitting: and this carried me into a ſmartneſs in my *Reflections* upon him, that had never appeared in any of my other writings: the Cauſe, the preſent conjuncture of Affairs, and the reputation that Mr. *Varillas* had gained, ſeemed to require it: but now I do aſſure him, that how much raillery or contempt ſoever he may find in my *Reply* to him, he ſhall meet with no mixture of anger. I muſt put a little ſalt and ſeaſoning in a writing of this nature: for it is a dull buſineſs to go on in a Flat ſtrain like his, and only to ſay *this is Falſe*, and *that is Impudent*, and to ſprinkle here and there a courſe

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P. 30.

courſe

courſe piece of raillery. I will therefore make my ſelf and my Reader a little merry with him: for a very bad entertainment muſt be ſet off with guarniſhings: And Mr. *Varillas*'s errors and his ignorance expoſed to the world, would make but an ill *Regale*, if they were not quickned with a little humour.

A very ſhort *Anſwer* carrys off all that is material in this Book; for the only Authority that is brought being *Florimond de Raymond*; as ſoon as I have ſhewed how little credit is due to him, then the ſubſtance of his whole *Anſwer* is examined: he lived at *Bourdeaux* far from *England*, and from the knowledg of *Engliſh Affairs*: he had no ſort of Inſtruction relating to our matters, but what he drew from *Sanders*, whoſe *Eccho* he was, as much as now Mr. *Varillas* is his. So that ſince *Sanders* was the *Text* upon which both he and all the other Writers of the *Roman Communion* had only enlarged, I had reaſon to conclude, that the overthrowing *Sanders's* credit, did at the ſame time refute all the other *Authors* that had copied him. And I had done this

this so effectually, that no man has since that time pretended to justify *Sanders*. I do not think every man is bound to read my Book; yet I may say, that every man that goes to write upon those matters, is bound to read it, and either to discover that the *Authorities* upon which I have founded my *History*, are false, or to forsake those common Mistakes that Forreigners had taken up on *Sanders*'s Authority. It is no excuse for a man that has followed those Authors to say, *that such a man had said those things before him*; unless it appears, that the Voucher w^s both well informed, and that he was a sincere and dispassionate man. Now as *Florimond de Raymond* had no particular Informations of our Affairs, so a man sees in every period of his *History*, so much of a malignant spirit against the *Reformation*, that this gives a just Prejudice against all that he says: and if I have proved beyond a possibility of Contradiction, that the relations that he gives must be false, they will not become true because a *Florimond*, or a *Varillas* from him, have affirmed them

P. 108, 257.

them. As for that part of *Florimond's History*, which relates to the affairs of *England*, it is not so much as pretended to be writ by him: for the contrary is expressly intimated in the Preface, & his *Son* seems to claim the praise of that to himself. But upon the whole matter, it is first very much doubted, whether he was at all the Author of those Books that passed under his name. For many have said, that *F. Richeome* a *Jesuite* writ them, and borrowed the name of a Councellour of Parliament to give his work the more credit: perhaps it was thought necessary to set a Writer of some name in opposition to Mr. *de Thou*, whose *History* was writ with too much sincerity to be acceptable to that Order. *Peter Mathieu* in his History says positively, that it was believed that *F. Richeome* was the Author of the Books that went under the name of *Florimond de Raimond*. *Vignier* in his *Theater of Antichrist*, and *Rivet* in his *Answer to the Jesuite*, say the same thing: and these were men that writ soon after *Florimond's* Books appeared. *Blondel* was also of the same mind; and tho he aggreed with the

pre-

pretended *Florimond* concerning the Falſehood of the Story of *Pope Joan*, upon which he had alſo writ a Book; yet he ſpends forty pages towards the end of his Book, to ſhew how poorly *Florimond* had diſproved it, and lays him open in a vaſt number of errors, that he had committed, of which ſome are extream abſurd. It is true, ſome of the Writers of the *Church* of *Rome* have magnified him highly: a man that writ ſo paſſionatly for them, could not fail of this: ſo no wonder if *Poſſevin* and *Gretzer* cry him up: and we ſee by a Letter of *Card. Baronius*, (publiſhed by *Mr. Colomies*) writ to *Florimond de Raimond*, how highly he valued him, and that he looked on him as a moſt extraordinary perſon. But all this will not prevail much on thoſe who knew the genius of thoſe Writers, and how apt they were to magnify every one that was paſſionate in their cauſe. Yet theſe praiſes given him by ſtrangers, could not raiſe his reputation in *France*, where he never paſſed for a Writer of any note, either for judgment or ſincerity: and he was as little eſteemed in the quality of a Judge, as he

deſerves to be for his writings; for the Character that was given of him, was no leſs ſevere than pleaſant: *Judicat ſine conſcientia, libros ſcribit ſine ſcientia, & ædificat ſine pecunia: He judges without conſcience, he writes Books without knowledge, and builds without money.* And now this is the Hero of *Mr. Varillas*, upon whoſe Teſtimony he triumphs: and he who perhaps a year ago, would have reſented it, as the greateſt indignity that could have been done him, if it had been ſaid, that he did nothing but *copy* ſuch an Author, and that he was only his *Eccho*, is now glad to fly to ſo poor a ſhift; for which he is, as I hear, ſo much cenſured in *Paris*, that it is perhaps too great a cruelty in me to urge this matter too far. Yet *Mr. Varillas* has a ſublim tour in every thing, ſo that inſtead of ſetting before us the reaſons that led him to depend upon ſuch an Author, which might paſs with the world, ſuch, as that he was well informed, and that he was free of paſſion: he gives one, which indeed no man beſides himſelf would ever have thought on: he tells us, that *he had*

a Wife

a Wife and Children: now it is not eaſy to find out the force of this Argument: but a man muſt riſe above the Vulgar as much as *Mr. Varillas*, to comprehend his lofty ſtrains. If to have Wife and Children makes a man a good Writer, one may conclude without any further enquiry, that Mr. *Varillas* has neither. Here is alſo a new Argument for the *Marriage of the Clergy*, that has never been yet thought on, yet an ordinary capacity like mine, cannot comprehend why this ſhould have made *Florimond de Raimond* a good Writer, and why it had not the ſame effect on *Mr. de Thou*. So I think I have ſaid enough concerning this *Councellour* of *Bourdeaux*, and his Wife and Children. *P.* 157.

There are two other general Conſiderations, which I will propoſe before I enter into the more particular review of his *Anſwer*: He argues in ſeveral places againſt matters that I had proved by the moſt Authentical Evidences poſſible; and from ſome Improbabilities he pretends to overthrow what I had ſaid: and in one place he *P.* 364, 366, 380.

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thinks he argues ſtrongly, when he ſays, *I cannot ſhew him an Inſtance that the like ever fell out before*: an Impoſſibility is indeed a very good anſwer to all the Proofs that can be brought: and ſuch are the evidences by which I overthrow the Calumnies thrown on *Anne Bullen*: but Improbabilities ought never to be ſet againſt Poſitive Proofs: for men are ſo apt to be guided by Humour and Caprice, and are ſometimes ſo blinded by paſſion and Intereſt, that they do often depart from all the Rules both of Prudence and Decency: nor is it a Reaſon to be alledged by any, but Mr. *Varillas*, that ſuch things cannot be true, becauſe I cannot ſhew the like inſtance in any other Hiſtory. For ſuppoſing that were true, every Age, as it produces Originals, ſo affords new Subjects of Amaſement: for Inſtance, it may ſeem incredible that a man could have writ ſo many *Books* of *Hiſtory* as Mr. *Varillas* has done, in which he mentions nothing leſs than *Letters*, *Inſtructions*, and other *Original Papers*; and this in an Age in which men are not eaſy nor Implicit, but love to examin Matters, and that alſo upon

Subjects

Subjects of *Religion*, in which it was probable, that ſome men might call him to an account; and that yet this man, when called to an account, ſhould not cite one of all theſe *Papers*, but ſhould build only on a doubted and deſpiſed *Author*: and that when he had reaſon to think, that his other Writings might be critically examined, he went on in the ſame careleſs and bold ſtrain; a man may argue very ſtrongly, that this cannot be true; and it is certain, that Mr. *Varillas* cannot give an Inſtance that the like ever fell out before; yet after all, the thing is true; ſo that Improbabilities may be juſtly ſet againſt Probabilities; but they are unreaſonably urged againſt Poſitive proofs. Truth is Truth ſtill, tho it had never fallen out but once; as Mr. *Varillas* is an Original; for there was never an Author before him that carried on Impoſtures in Matters of *Hiſtory* ſo impudently as he has done.

Mr. *Varillas* cites likewiſe many paſſages out of his other Books, to ſhew that he was not ignorant of thoſe things for

P. 27, 92, 225, 86, 244, 201, 374.

which I charge him, and which contradict what he has writ in his *History of Heresies:* but first, I do assure him, I have not read his other Books with so much exactness as to remember all that is in them. I was indeed at first surprised, with the many Discoveries that he seemed to make; but I very quickly made another Discovery, that destroyed them all: and found, that he was a Writer of *Romances*, and not of *true Histories*, unless it be in that sense in which *Lucian* uses that Title: so I am nothing concerned in his other *Books*, but intend only to destroy his Credit, which, I think my self as much obliged to do, as to discover a false *Coyner:* If he has writ differently in his other *Books*, from what he writes in this, I am not bound to receive or bear all his Contradictions: and from this very thing, by which he pretends to justify himself, he destroys his own Credit; for if he had writ upon good Instructions, all would have been Uniform: for Truth is ever the same, and does not change faces: but a man that writes his own Visions, cannot carry always along with him all his Dreams: and there-

therefore he fits them to the preſent occaſion; ſo that his having reported them in another manner in ſome of his other *Books*, does not at all juſtify him, but gives a further diſcovery of his Romantick Impoſtures.

I now come to a more particular Enquiry, and ſhall hereafter follow him more cloſely; but I will repreſent only the moſt Eminent of the Impertinencies that are in his *Book*, and ſtrike the Eye; for to ſearch after all, were both endleſs and needleſs.

I. He will needs juſtify his view of *Hereſy*, delivered in a prophetick ſtile, from *Titus Livius's* beginning; who only tells what he intended to do himſelf: which any Writer beſides Mr. *Varillas* may very well do; for thoſe who write upon true Information, know what they go about; but an *Author* of *Romances* cannot ſo eaſily fore-tel this: I do not quarrel with him for telling what he intended to do himſelf, but for repreſenting the progreſs of *Hereſy* in a fore-telling ſtile. It ſeems his Acquaintance among the *Roman Authors* is equal to his Knowledg of *Manuſcripts*; otherwiſe he could *P.* 44.

have found others that had begun their Works as *Livy* does, without going so far down as to *St. Jerome*; and if that *Father* had not done the *Church* more service in writing on the *Scriptures*, than he did in the writing of *Lives*, his Authority would be as small as Mr. *Varillas* ought to be.

II. I tell him once for all, that I do not believe a tittle of the Negotiation of Mr. *de Noailles*, that he cites, nor of any other upon his word, unless he tells where they may be found; and if Mr. *de Noailles* was instructed to go to the *Duke* of *Northumberland*, when *Edward* the sixth was but thirteen year old; then the paper must be false: for *Dudley* was not created *Duke of Northumberland* before *Edward* the sixth was fifteen years old: there is a great difference between *Governing* a Prince, and being his *Governour*: all the world believed, that *Cardinal de Richelieu governed Lewis* the thirteenth; yet no body called him his *Governour*.

P. 46.

III. He denies, that in the two Editions of his Book printed at *Paris*, the *Epithet simple* is added to the quality of *Gentleman*, with

P. 50.

with which he had honoured the Lord *Darnley*; in this I must refer my self to those who have the *French* Editions; but all who have read the Impression of *Amsterdam*, see that he does me wrong in saying, that I have *added* it. No, I leave such practices to Mr. *Varillas*. I have taken some pains to find a Book of the *Paris* Edition in this Countrey, but have not been able to do it: yet as for his Answer, and his second *Volum*, I have them before me of the *Paris* Edition, so there shall be no more room for any such Dispute for the future; but it is strange, that this word *simple* should have been foisted into the *Dutch* Impression, if it was not in the *Paris* Edition: words are left out, but seldom added in those Impressions, that do only Copy another. The Series of the Narration makes me believe, that Mr. *Varillas* denies this, with the same sincerity that he affirms other things, why did he call him a *Gentleman* without adding any other Description of his Quality; for let him say what he will, of the Honour of that Title, yet all the world knows, that when a man is upon such an occa-

sion qualified barely as a *Gentleman*; that it is understood, that he has no higher rank, nor any particular distinction: and that which comes after this, *that by this Marriage the Queen grew contemptible to all her Subjects*; shews, that even tho *Simple* were not to be found in the *Paris* Editions, yet it must be understood. But because Mr. *Varillas* will pretend to know the *Scottish* Story, he offers to recriminate. In short, those who sent him that Story of my life, have also furnished him with some Errors for which he charges me in such heinous terms as to call them *Faults of vast importance, which the meaneſt of all the little Schollars at* Edinburgh *would have avoided.* I ought to fall a trembling here; for I know there would be no quarter for me if I fell into Mr. *Varillas*'s hands: yet all these dreadful words come only to this, that she whom I called the Lord *Darnley's Grandmother*, proves to be his *Great Grandmother*; and that she whom I call *Isabel*, was *Margaret*. And are not these justly to be aggravated
P. 222. with such severity, as to say, that these *were Faults of the groſſeſt*

groſſeſt ſort, againſt the firſt Elements of the Hiſtory of my Countrey. I forgive Mr. *Varillas* for magnifying thoſe miſtakes, ſince he can meet with no other: and I do not find my ſelf a whit troubled, if writing in *Holland*, where I had not the requiſites of Books or Papers, I did not carry the race of the Family of *Lennox* ſo exactly in my memory, but that I might miſtake ſo far as to call a *Great Grandmother* a *Grandmother*; and there having been a famous Lady *Iſabel Dowglas*, if I miſtook *Iſabel* for *Margaret*, this is no great matter. But he charges me with a third, becauſe I ſaid, that the *Branch of the* Lennox's *came out of the Family of the* Stewards, *before the Crown came into it by Marriage*; whereas he tells me, I ſhould have ſaid *at the ſame time*, ſince the firſt of the Family of *Lennox* was Brother to him that married the Heir of the Crown. If I had ſaid, *long before*, he might have challenged me for it; but the younger Brother being born before that Marriage, and not being deſcended from it, I uſed all neceſſary caution in my words, my deſign being only to ſhew, that the

Houſe of *Lennox*, by the Paternal deſcent, had no relation to the Crown: after this our Author, to make ſome reparation to the Royal Family, reckons up the Honours that ſome Branches of the Houſe of *Lennox* had in *France*, as that they were *Marquiſſes*, *Counts* of *Aubigny*, *Viceroys* of *Naples*, *Admirals* of *Sicily*, and *Mareſhals* of *France*: tho to make up this Catalogue of honour, the ſame man runs *Charles* the fifths fate, to be ſubdivided into two or three Dignities. But Mr. *Varillas* ought to know, that the Dignity of the *K.* of *England's* birth is too great a thing to receive any addition by the Imployments that thoſe of the Family of *Lennox* might have merited in *France*. So mean a man as Mr. *Varillas*, who has nothing in his thoughts but the ſmiles of *Verſailles*, fancies he gives a luſtre to one of the greateſt *Kings* in *Europe*, when he ſays, that ſome of his Family ſerved in *France*, which rather leſſens his Race than exalts it. As for his Impudence in putting the *Crown of Scotland* inſtead of the *Crown of England*, and his making me ſay, that the Lord *Darnley* might have been

P. 53.

been a dangerous competitor to *Mary Queen of Scots* for that *Crown*, when not only my words, but the whole ſeries of the Diſcourſe, ſhews, that I meant only of the *Crown* of *England*, was already obſerved. It will indeed bear a repetition; for it is a remarkable inſtance of Mr. *Varillas*'s ſincerity, and ſhews how ſafely the world may rely on his word. He ſhews his Ignorance again in ſaying, *That this Marriage of the Queen of* Scotland, *was the firſt cauſe of the change of Religion in* Scotland. The change of Religion was made before the *Queen* came out of *France*, and ſo was ſetled ſome years before this Marriage; and this was rather a ſtep towards the ſubverting of the *Religion* then eſtabliſhed, ſince the Lord *Darnley* lived and died a *Roman Catholick*.

IV. What he ſays to ſhew, that the greatneſs of Queen *Maries* ſpirit does not contradict the character that He gives of her, is ſo poor, that I will not examin it; the ſubject is too tender to admit of it, as well as what he ſays is too dull to deſerve it. *P.* 60.

V. He

V. He gives a long Citation of his own words, by which it
P. 67. does not appear that I ſuppreſt any thing that needed to be told by me; if this Book had been printed two years ſooner than it was, I ſhould have believed, that Mr. *Varillas* was in Penſion to ſome body elſe, than the *King of England*, by the pains he is at to juſtify the putting a *Baſtard* into the Succeſſion of the *Crown*: for I do not believe, that at this time any body thinks him conſiderable enough to be corrupted. 2. His al-
P. 73. ledging that I had accuſed him as if he had ſaid, that the *King* had compoſed whole Volums on this ſubject, is another mark of his ſincerity; for it is viſible, I had ſaid no ſuch thing. 3. The Proofs he brings to juſtify what he had ſaid of the baſeneſs of the Race of the *Tudors* from ſome Strangers, and *Harpsfield*, one of the worſt of our Writers, are not to be put in the ballance either with *Polidor Virgil*'s Teſtimony, or the more Authentick Evidences that I had given, particularly in my *Appendix*, to which he ſays not a word.

4. There

4. There is great difference between ſaying, that the *Tudors* were not Gentlemen, and the denying that he was a fit match for a *Queen-Dowager*. And tho Mr. *de Courteney* is perhaps of a higher degree of *Nobility*, than I pretend that the *Tudors* are, yet I believe he would be thought an unequal match to a Queen Dowager of *France*: ſo tho the *Tudors* might perhaps drive up their pedigree to *Cadwallor*, yet they had been for ſome Ages reckoned only as one of the beſt Families of *Wales*: and this puts an end to all that trifling of his, when he pretends to argue againſt his Birth, by ſaying, that if he was ſo deſcended, he was an equal Match to the *Queen-Dowager*. 5. There might be very good reaſons that might make the *Queen* conceal her Marriage all that was poſſible, even tho *Tudor* had been ever ſo good a Gentleman: for ſhe being a *Queen-mother*, and having a *Son* newly born, which gave the proſpect of a long ſhare in the Government, ſhe had reaſon to hide her Marrying a Gentleman, had he been ever ſo nobly born. The *Dowager* of *France*, that was King *Henry's Siſter*, had

had none of those considerations for hiding her Marriage with *Brandon*; and the other Sister the *Queen Dowager* of *Scotland*, had no reason at all to hide her Marriage; for she made it to secure her in the Government, *Dowglas* Earl of *Angus* being then the greatest Subject in the Nation: so the keeping this Marriage with *Tudor* secret, does not at all prove that He was no Gentleman. 6. But Mr. *Varillas* does not pretend to answer the main thing that I laid to his charge, which was, that he speaks of the *Tudor* that married into the Family of the *Plantagenets*, as a mean man, when he was the *Kings* uterine Brother; so that I shewed, that when he writ his History, he knew nothing of that Marriage, since it is not to be imagined, that any man who knew it could pretend to reckon up the Race of the *Tudors*, without mentioning its chief Dignity. 7. If I had thought so slight a fault, which Mr. *Varillas* magnifies so much in me, of calling a *Great-grand-mother* a *Grand-mother*, worth mentioning, here I have proved him guilty of it; for he

he calls the *Tudor* that married the *Plantagenet*, Great-grand-father to King *Henry* the VIII. *P.*70. whereas he was only his Grand-father. 8. He tells us in his Juſtifying the Succeſſion of Baſtards, that the Rank of the *King's* Baſtard was much higher than *Owen Tudors* was; but tho the *French* have ſo far flattered the Lewdneſs of their *Kings*, as to eſteem their Baſtards *Princes born*, yet in *England* they have no Rank at all, till the *King* gives them a *Title*, and then their Rank is only according to the degree and the date of their Creation.

VI. He confeſs here the very words that I cited out of him, and yet he pretends, that I *Pag.* 84. had accuſed him falſely. But that he may have ſome colour for this, he charges on me words that are not in my *Reflections*. He had ſaid, *The four principal Cantons had ſuffered themſelves to be ſeduced in leſs than a year*; whereas this was ten years work: and now he thinks to ſave this by ſaying, *that a great part was abuſed in.*

in less than a year: but even this belonged only to *Zurich*; whereas he had said, that the four *Cantons* suffered themselves to be seduced: besides that, what he speaks thus of the *Cantons* in general, cannot be meant of some Individuals, but must be understood of the Magistracy; and yet now he confesses, that they were ten years considering this matter before it was generally received by the Government, to whom only the name of the *Cantons* belongs: and as the Bigness of the Town of *Basil* does not hinder its being one of the little *Cantons*, so the pensions that *France* might pay an Age ago to *Schaffhouse*, will never change its rank among them: nor does he say a word to justify his Mustring up of the seven *Popish Cantons* among the small ones; or his raising *Appensel* and *Glaris* to be among the middlesised.

VII. Here he remembers me of my Fault of having said, *That his way of writing wanted none of the Beauties of History, except that of Truth*; which he thus repeats, according to his ordinary sincerity,

P. 90.

nity, *that I my ſelf had avowed, that he wanted none of the Qualities proper for writing Hiſtory*; without putting in my exception *of that of truth*: that even by this citation he might juſtify my accuſing him of *want of truth*: but he tells us, *that by his Copyers fault his* Preface *to his third Book was loſt*; *ſo he was forced to make that up the beſt he could*; and then he comforts himſelf with this meditation, *that the Books of Authors are ſubject to Fortune as well as other human things*: but I was not bound to know the ſecrets that paſt between him and his Copyer, no more than I am bound now to believe what he ſays of it. The Books of Authors are ſubject to Fortune; for by a great chance his were once in ſome eſteem; but as we ſay of the *Dead*, that they are beyond the *reach of Fortune*; ſo his Books very likely may be ſoon exempted from Fortune in that ſenſe. In ſhort, he ſeems to confeſs, that the Preamble he ſets before *Luthers* affair is Impertinent, and I ſaid no more of it.

VIII. He gives me an Advice how I ſhould have begun my Hiſtory: *With the Indignation that* P. 94.

the

the English Nation had to the Papacy ever ſince King John *had ſubjected his Crown to the Holy See, and had eſtabliſhed the Peterpence, that this was encreaſed becauſe a Pope had made them loſe* Guienne, *by hindring one of their* Kings *to levy the tenths on the Church Lands: that King* Henry *the Eighth's lewdneſs gave him a great byas to ſchiſm, which he purſues in a full career*: and repeats thoſe Abſurd Calumnies concerning *Anne Bullen*, which I had ſo copiouſly refuted: and at laſt he adds, That *King* Henry *raiſed mean perſons to great Imployments; that theſe by the Laws and Government of* England, *could not enrich themſelves but moderatly, and in many years; and therefore ſince they reſolved they would be rich all of the ſudden, they ſaw they muſt do it at the Churches coſt.*

I do not wonder that Mr. *Varillas* ſhould adviſe me to have made up a *Preface* in this manner, that ſo I might write in his own way; but I think I have ſufficiently convinced him, that I have not ſuch an eſteem of him as to be much inclined to follow his Councel. 1. It was King *Ina*, and not King

John,

John, that ſetled the *Peter-pence* 2. K. *John's* Action was a perſonal Baſeneſs in him, which did not at all affect the Kingdom; ſo that there was ſcarce any notice taken of that meanneſs of his, unleſs it was to make him that was guilty of it contemptible; for *a King of* England *can neither alienate nor ſubject his Crown to any forreign power.* 3. What he ſays of *Guienne* ſeems to be one of his Diſcoveries; for it is not mentioned by any of our Hiſtorians, that I know of. 4. At the time that *Guienne* was loſt, the *Popes* by reſidding at *Avignon*, and being conſidered as in the power of *France*, had ſo little credit in *England*, that as there were many *Laws* made all that while againſt the *Papal* Pretenſions, ſo a *Bull* at that time could not have been ſo much as executed in *England*, without the *Kings* leave, much leſs could it have obſtructed the Subſidies levied upon the *Clergy*. 5. He underſtands the Intereſt of *England* as little as he does other things, that fancies the Nation was much troubled for the loſs of *Guienne:* which lay at ſo great a diſtance *Polid. Virg. lib.* 4.

ſtance, and was defended at ſo vaſt a charge, that the Nation that received no profit by it, in an Age in which there was little trade, was glad of getting out of this neceſſity of giving the *King* ſo many Subſidies. If he had apply'd that which he ſays of *Guienne* to *Normandy*, it had been more pertinent; but Mr. *Varillas* is as wanting in Judgment, as he is fruitful in invention. 6. He ought not to awaken the Memory of the pretenſions that *England* has upon *Guienne*; for if the Rights of Crowns are ſo ſacred, that no preſcription cuts them off, and that no Treaties can alienate them, a time may come when a Chamber may be ſet up at *Weſtminſter*, as well as we have ſeen one at *Metz*, to examine the pretenſions of the Crown of *England* to *Guienne*, which will be found leſs antient and better made out, than ſome that have been carried up to King *Dagobert*. 7. But I would gladly know what Law of *England* has preſcribed the meaſure and the number of years in which the *Kings Miniſters* may enrich themſelves: but Mr. *Varillas* has found out Laws that we have not,

as

as he is ignorant of those we have: and now I think I have given him good Reasons, why I do not think fit to follow his Advice in the making of Prefaces.

IX. He is so much in love with his Maxim concerning *the Slavery to which he fancies Religion carries men, in not suffering them to examin, whether what they say is true or false*, that he repeats it twice so copiously, that he bestows ten lines upon it in every one of these two pages. 2. He cites a famous *Calvinist*, that commended him for his sincerity in setting forth the handsome Actions of those of that party; and who owned, that he had not seen any of his side, commend those of the other party with the like sincerity; but since I give so little credit to Mr. *Varillas*'s Citations, even when he names all particulars, he cannot expect that I will consider this much. 3. But what sincerity soever he might have affected in his History of *Charles* the ninth, which he did perhaps to gain him some Reputation, that he might be the less inspected in what should

P. 102, 103.

come afterwards, I am ſure no *Calviniſt* will make him great Complements for the future. 4. Mr. *Varillas's* Defence of his Theory of the power of *Religion* is wonderful; he ſays, *It ſeems I thought he meant only that true Religion had this power over the conſcience; whereas he is convinced by experience, that falſe Religions have as much power over mens minds as the true has.* If Mr. *Varillas* were not of ſo ſingular a compoſition as he is, the excuſe that he ought to have made, was, that he only meant of *falſe Religions*, or of mens Perſwaſions in matters of Religion: but to ſay that Religion does this, and now to own ſo plainly that the *true Religion* does it as well as falſe ones, is an expreſſion that is ſo contrary to all *Religion*, that I do not ſee how Mr. *Coquelin* can anſwer to the *Faculty* for his licenſing ſuch a Book: for tho the good man is utterly unacquainted with *Hiſtorical* matters, yet he ſeems to have read *Tertullian*, and he ought to underſtand a little *Divinity*: now tho his competence in that is probably very ſmall, as appears by his way of treating me, yet even the Catechiſm will inform

inform him, that true *Religion* instead of making us unconcerned in what we write, whether it is true or false, binds us to the greatest strictness of Truth. 5. His second Excuse is of the same force: He says, *that according to the Principles of the* Catholick Religion, *after the Authority of the Church is once interposed, there is no need of any ones troubling himself, whether what She decrees is true or false, since the Decision must certainly be true.* But the occasion that led Mr. *Varillas* to deliver this wonderful Apothegme, was concerning Historical Matters of Fact, in which Points of Doctrine are not concerned, except he will conclude, that when one is assured in Matters of Doctrine, he may support them with lyes, which he has indeed taken care to do, even to a degree of Supererogation: and after all, it is to be reckoned among the Sublimes of Mr. *Varillas*, that he expresses the assurance of the *Infallibility* of the *Church*, by saying, that *one does not trouble himself, to examin whether what She decrees is true or false.* If then this is the sense of his words, they cannot belong to those Religions, that do

not own that *Infallibility*; ſo that in ſhort, the Priviledge of not conſidering *whether what one ſays is true or falſe*, belongs only to *Roman Catholicks*; in which we have no reaſon to pretend to a ſhare. And if this is the Priviledge of *Catholicks*, Mr. *Varillas* muſt be concluded the *trueſt Catholick* in the world; for never man uſed it in its full extent as he has done.

X. What he ſays of *my Hiſtory's beirg ſo partial*, is a Reproach that he does not confirm by any one Inſtance; and I hope he does not expect that I will believe this upon his word. He ſays, *if Mr.* Maimbourg *had lived five or ſix moneths, he had finished his confutation of my Book*: But if it was ſo near being compleated, I wonder that Mr. *Varillas* could not hear of any one of my many Errors, which had been a more Important thing, than the putting a *Grand-mother* for a *Great Grand-mother*, or an *Iſabel* for a *Margaret*. He alſo tells me, *that it will not be impoſſible for him to prove, either that the Papers that I have printed, are not true, or that the Copies of ſome of them that are*

P. 109.

are in the Kings Library, are defective. This laſt is ſo important to me, that the very apprehenſions of the Diſcovery ſhould make me dye of fear. Certainly Mr. *Varillas* has no Friends that review what he writes, otherwiſe tho he himſelf is very capable of writing extravagantly, yet they could not let ſuch things paſs; for it ſeems Mr. *Coquelins* Judgment is of the ſame ſize with his own.

XI. He threatens me again *with a Conviction that ſhall be ſtronger than I look for.* P. 115.

I confeſs, if any thing that is *ſtrong* comes from his Pen, it will be *ſtronger* than I look for. But ſome one Inſtance had been *ſtronger* than ſo many Threatnings: but he added here a little ſprinkking of ſincerity; for he confeſſes ingenuouſly, that tho he read all the *Kings Manuſcripts* that were then in the *Duke* of *Orleans*'s hands, and were communicated to him by the late Mr. *de Bethune*, yet he has drawn no part of his Hiſtory out of them, but out of the Authors that he has cited, and is to cite in this Anſwer. I aſſure him, I believe one part of this Period,

that for all his pretending to have founded his History on Cardinal *de Bellay's* Letters, he has drawn nothing of it out of good Papers: for then it would have been quite different from what it is: but I do not believe that he read them all over; for how weak soever he may be, yet his weakness cannot go so far as to make him fancy that a *Florimond* was a better *Warrant* for his *History* than Original Papers.

XII. Mr. *Varillas* will still pretend to build on *Cardinal de Bellay's* Letters, which he says, *were communicated to him by Mr. du Puy*: he says, *he had two Negotiations in* England; *and that the second did not relate to the Divorce, but to the Reconciling King* Henry *to* P. Clement: and here he fills the Page with a needless Repetition of that matter. And adds, *that he made use of that Cardinals Letters on that single occasion:* and for those dangers which he represents, as if the Cardinal had set them before the King; he says, *they are contained all in one Letter, and that it was not strange if King* Henry *was disposed to reconcile himself to the Pope, apprehending*

P. 117.

hending danger to his Perſon, ſince Camden *reports, that Queen* Eliſabeth *could not bring her ſelf to reſolve on the Queen of* Scots *death, but after ſhe had ſaid thoſe terrible words,* Either ſhe or I muſt periſh: And in concluſion he ſays, *that the Manuſcripts that are in the Kings Library, favour my Hiſtory ſo little, that he who would undertake to refute it, Page by Page, would find more than enough in Mr.* de Bethunes *Manuſcripts alone.*

1. Mr. *Varillas* had done well to have named the firſt Negotiation of *Cardinal de Bellay* in *England*; for the Books that he cites mention but one. 2. The breach that the *King* made with the *Pope*, being only founded on the *divorce*, it cannot be ſaid that this Negotiation did not relate to it. 3. I refer the *Readers* to his *Preface*, if they will be at the pains to take ſo ill a Book any more in their hands, there they will find that he makes *Cardinal de Bellay's* Letters the Text of all that he writ of *Engliſh Affairs*. 4. If that Diſcourſe of the *Cardinals* with the *King*, of the Dangers he might run of Rebellions and Aſſaſſinations, be all contained in

one ſingle Letter. Mr. *Varillas* had obliged the Publick more by printing it, than by all the reſt of this Book. 5. If King *Henry* apprehended this, the more ſhame for that *Church*, that has authoriſed ſuch Doctrines, and ſuch Practices: and in which a *Pope* made a Panegyrick on one Aſſaſſinate, *Clement*, & the *Jeſuites* have *Beſainted* another, *Garnet*. 6. If Mr, *Varillas* intends to juſtify *Queen Eliſabeth's* Severity to the *Queen of Scots*, he does very pertinently to alledge this: for as Self-preſervation works ſtrongly on all men, ſo it ought to make a greater Impreſſion on *Princes*, whoſe Live are of greater conſequence, and more in danger: and if *Queen Eliſabeth* had reaſon to ſay, **That either the one or the other muſt periſh**, no body will wonder if ſhe choſe to let the fate fall on the *Queen* of *Scots*: for in ſuch an alternative, one would not loſe much time in the deliberation. 7. As for his threatning me, it is known, that is the language of Cowards: I am not affraid of him, and I do not apprehend that he has ſo much tenderneſs for me, or that he thinks himſelf ſo much

obliged

obliged to me, that he would not diſcredit my *Hiſtory*, as much as I have done his, if he but knew how to go about it.

XIII. He aſſures me, *He has read* Camdem *exactly, and he excuſes his citing him as the Hiſtorian of the Revolution of* England, *only in the ſingular*; and confeſſes, *if he had ſaid it in the plural number, Revolutions, I had ſome reaſon for my Cenſure; ſo ſince he writ of the Revolution under Queen* Eliſabeth, *this juſtifies him. He denys that* Camdem *troubled Mr.* de Thou, *with the Manuſcript of the ſecond part of his Hiſtory; which was an Imployment below a Preſident* de Mortier *to be concerned in*: and he adds, *that he has often heard that* Camdem *ſent his Manuſcript to Mr.* du Puy, *who took care to print it*: and then he reflects on Mr. *de Thou's* partiality in all thoſe matters, that related to the *Queen of Scots*, and ſays, *that King* James *ſpake ſo ſeverely to his Son upon it, that it threw him into a ſickneſs of three moneths continuance*: and in concluſion, he thinks I contradict my ſelf, having ſaid, *that he had not read a Page in* Cam- R. 120.

them, *and yet adding, that he was displeased with him for his having discovered so many Rebellions and Conspiracies against* Queen Elisabeth; *for how could he know this if he had not read him?*

1. I do not know why Mr. *Varillas* calls *Camden* always *Camdem*; this tempts me still to think, that he never saw his Book; for when men hear names only mentioned in discourse, they are apt to Mistake them; but when they see them before them in print, they write them truer. 2. When Mr. *Varillas* set a *Preface* before his first *Volum*, and mentioned a *Revolution* of *Religion* in *England* in it, that must be understood of the Revolution comprehended within that Volum, and not of one that does not come in but in the third Volum: so the Revolution made by King *Henry*, being all that was comprehended in that Volum, I had reason to say, he had never opened *Camden*, since he cites him as having writ concerning it. 3. He obliges me here to tell the Story of *Camdens Manuscript* more particularly than I had thought necessary.

Mr. *de*

Mr. *de Thou* having intended to make his Hiſtory general, entred into a Correſpondence with the men over all *Europe*, that were moſt likely to inform him right: ſo he was in a great Correſpondence with *Camden*: and when *Camdens* firſt *Volum* appeared, he writ ſeverely to him, finding that it was ſo different from what had paſt between them in Letters, chiefly with Relation to the *Queen of Scots*; upon which *Camden* told him the truth, that King *James* would needs reviſe it himſelf, and afterwards put it in the Earl of *Northampton's* hands, who was Brother to the *Duke* of *Norfolk*, that had been beheaded on that *Queens* account, and that many things were ſtruck out, and many things altered: this troubled *Camden* extreamly, who took care, that his ſecond *Part* ſhould not run the ſame fate: and therefore he ſent it out of *England*, to that *Great Man*, that it might be printed faithfully after his death: This is well known in *England*, and the ſending the *Second Part* beyond Sea to a forreigner, does very eaſily carry a man to believe this to have been the true Reaſon of it.

4. I do not indeed think that a *Preſident de Mortier* went to the *Cramoiſy's* and the *Barbin's* of that time, to ſell the Manuſcripts, or to correct the Impreſſion: and if ſo worthy and ſo learned a man as Mr. *du Puy* took care to ſee it faithfully printed, Mr. *de Thou*, as he did nothing unworthy of his dignity in being the Depoſitary of ſo valuable a piece of *Hiſtory*, ſo he anſwered the ſacredneſs of the truſt to the full, when he put it in his Kinſmans hands. 5. It is true, that King *James* reproached Mr. *de Thou's Son* for his Father's having copied *Buchanan's* invectives againſt his *Mother*; but Mr. *de Thou* had a very tender heart, if this gave him a ſickneſs of three moneths. 6. It is no contradiction for me to ſay, *that he never read* Camden; and yet to add, *that he diſliked him for the Diſcoveries he had made*; unleſs Mr. *Varillas* will prove, that it was impoſſible for him to know this by hear-ſay: now I, that tell him ſo oft, and which is worſe, that prove that he writes upon hear-ſay, might well ſay that he had condemned *Camden*, tho he had never read a word in him,

as

as there are now a great many that think very ill of Mr. *Varillas's Hiſtories*, and yet are reſolved never to be at the pains to read a Page in him.

XIV. He excuſes himſelf for what he had ſaid concerning *Mortons Hiſtory*, by telling us, that Mr. de la Vallade, *a Gentleman of* Poictou, *that was of the Religion, ſhewed him the Latin Manuſcript of a Hiſtory, that he ſaid was* Mortons, *which he intended to print; this* he ſays, *he read, and drew Extracts out of it:* yet Mr. *Varillas* here ſpeaks modeſtly, and ſays, *that Manuſcript did not at all relate to the times that fall within the two firſt Volums; and that he will ſtrike out of what Remains any thing that is drawn out of that Book, if he is informed by his Friends in* England, *that he has been deceived in it.* P. 127.

I have already ſo oft told Mr. *Varillas*, that I will take nothing on his word, that I grow weary of repeating it. 2. If this Hiſtory did not relate to the two firſt *Volums*, why did he ſpeak of it in his *Preface* to the firſt? 3. I believe he needs not take great care of the *Volums* that remain; for I ſuppoſe,

the world will be at last convinced.

XV. He excuses that which he had said of *Sanders*, whom he
P. 130. had brought in as one of the Authors of our *History*, and of whom he had said, *that he was so violent against the* Protestants, *that no wonder if they forced him to dye of hunger in the Mountains of the North of* England. He pretends, that by calling him *Violent*, *he did not intend to reflect on his History*: But since he brings him in as a Historian, this Character must be applied to his Book: and as he makes no Excuse for his having said, that he *died in England*, whereas it was in *Ireland*; so his representing the severity under which he fell, as an effect of his *Emportments*, is a very soft way of speaking, of one that had raised a Rebellion, and that upon its miscarriage had fled into Woods, where he died of hunger; but this agrees well enough with his notion of *Zealous Catholicks*.

XVI. What he says of *Ribadeneira*,
P. 134. is still so trifling, that I will not dwell on the examining of it: the severest things that he

he could say against *England*, must have recommended him and his Books so much the more to *Philip* the Second, who considered *Queen Elisabeth* as the greatest Enemy he had: so I could not imagin what the Severity of the *Inquisition* and *Philip* the Second's strictness as to the printing of Books had to do here: and there were no false steps of *Charles* the fifths to be related; for he adhered firmly both to his *Aunt's* Interests, and to the Interests of the *See* of *Rome* in this matter, and his setting on with much vigour the giving Sentence at *Rome*, would have appeared rather as a raising, than as a darkning of his Glory.

XVII. He tells me, *That what is printed of* Lesley's *Works, is not the tenth part of his Works, which are preserved with great care in* Paris, *in the* Scottish Colledge. P. 137. This is like the rest of Mr. *Varillas's* Citations. It is 23. years since I took some care to be informed by the *Rector* of the *Scottish* Colledge, *F. Barclay*, if there were any *Scottish* Manuscripts saved in the time of the *Reformation*; he told me, *they had none*; but they believed there

there were ſome in *Italy*: ſince that time there has been pains enough taken to enquire after thoſe grounds, upon which *Dempſter* had promiſed ſo great a Work: but it ſeems he was a Writer like Mr. *Varillas*: for it could never be known out of what Inſtructions he intended to draw thoſe things that he promiſes concerning *Scotland*: and ſome have been ſo ſevere to him as to think, that he made all that pompous *Apparatus*, as Mr. *Varillas* makes his *Hiſtories*, out of his own Invention. In ſhort, *Leſley's* Book has been ſo well received of all hands, and is ſo much eſteemed, that it will not be eaſy to perſuade any, that a Colledge of *Scottiſh Prieſts*, would have ſuffered the *Manuſcripts* of ſo good an Author, to lye above a hundred years i'the duſt.

XVIII. He charges me with a Contradiction, for ſaying, *That there were ſome of Cardinal* Bellay's *Letters in the Kings Library, that were not yet printed*: and yet adding in another place, *That I know no other of his Letters beſides thoſe that are printed.*

P. 139.

But

But he must have made as great Discoveries in Logick, as he pretends to do in History, before he can make a Contradiction out of these two Expressions: *Some told me there were some of that Cardinals Letters in the Kings Library besides those that were printed, and that I knew of no others besides those that are printed.* For I do not pretend to have searched the Kings Library: yet after all, I had said no such thing; for I only said, *that none of the matters, mentioned by Mr.* Varillas, *are in the printed Volum of that Cardinals Letters,* without adding, *whether I knew of any other, or not*: tho it is very true, that I know of no other. If I have put him oftner than once in mind of his Boldness, in pretending to draw his History out of *Cardinal de Bellay's Letters*: I do not wonder to see him troubled at it, since he cannot justify any one tittle of his History out of them: the thing was so important, that it deserved to be often repeated, and I used him gently in speaking of it so seldom.

XIX. *He excuses his Political Refinings by the Example* P. 141.

of

of Guichardin. But as there is no part of Hiſtory more Inſtructing than that of the Cabinet, ſo a man like *Guichardin*, that knew thoſe ſecrets, and had a ſhare in Affairs, obliged the World as much in delivering thoſe ſo judiciouſly, as he did, tho perhaps a little too tediouſly, as Mr. *Varillas* has abuſed it, by ſo much counterfeit ſtuff, as he has given out inſtead of true Politicks. But Mr. *Varillas* tells me a dreadful thing upon this, *That then his Friends are not clear ſighted, ſince they have aſſured him, that this was that which they found to be the leaſt amiſs in his Books.* If Mr. *Varillas* writes long at this rate, I ſhall come to believe, that he has no Friends at all; and if he have any, it ſeems they are choſen according to *Martials* character (*pares amici*) men of his own ſize; ſo that I do not now wonder if Mr. *Varillas* has been able to find a *Coquelin*, and a few more as ignorant as himſelf, who may perhaps admire him; yet he ſays in one thing true, that this is the part of his Books, *that is the leaſt amiſs*; and indeed this is all the praiſe that can belong to any part of his Books: for tho

tho all that is in them, is *amiss*; yet some parts are *less amiss* than others. And his roving about Political projects, are certainly *less amiss* than his plain and impudent Falsehoods.

XX. I had accused Mr. *Varillas* for saying, that all *England*, without excepting *any one person*, professed the same *Religion* under *Henry* the Seventh: and I shewed him, that the putting this so generally must be false, since in the second year of *Henry* the Eighth's reign there were a great many condemned of *Heresy*: he pretends to excuse this since the *Spaniards* boast that *Heresy* never past the *Pyrenees*, tho many have suffered in the *Inquisition* for it. But if any *Spaniard* had said, that there was never so much as *one Heretick* in *Spain*, I should have told him that he did not write exactly; and because I press this no further, than to shew by it, that Mr. *Varillas* is a careless Writer, and am willing to let it pass with a gentle censure, because I had greater things to lay to his charge, he, according to his usual sincerity, pretends, that I acknowledged the weakness *P.* 144.

of

of the Objection, and abandoned it.

XXI. He pretends, that I accuse him falsly for denying the consummation of *P. Arthur's* Marriage: whereas he says, he determined nothing positively concerning *P. Arthur's Impotence.* But that was never the Question; for it was never brought under debate, whether he was impotent or not: and that for which I had chiefly accused Mr. *Varillas*, was, that he affirmed, that *P. Arthur* was then *sick*, and not yet recovered out of a great disease: this is all Fiction, and is disproved by Witnesses upon Oath; but he says not a word to justify this. 2. Here he pretends to tell at what pains he was, to examin the Affairs of *England*, that he thought the *English* and *Germans* of both Religions might be too partial; that the *Italians* were too short; that *Ribadeneira* might be suspected because of his Order; and therefore he thought *Florimond de Raimond* the best Author to depend upon: But if he had read *Sanders* alone, he would have found that both his *Florimond* and his *Ribadeneira* was nothing but *Sanders*

P. 151.

ders over and over again. 3. He accuſes me for making him ſay, that *P. Arthur* died *Seven* moneths after the Marriage, whereas he had ſaid *Five* moneths. But in my *English* it was *five* moneths: ſo he has no reaſon to blame me for this, ſince I am not bound to anſwer for a *Tranſlation*; and tho this was a good and exact Tranſlation, in which my meaning was not miſtaken, as it has been too often in a Tranſlation of a late Book of my *Letters* concerning *Italy*, yet ſo ſmall a miſtake was no great matter: and in a thing of this nature, Mr. *Varillas* ought to have got ſome who underſtand *English*, to examin my Book in the Language in which I writ, before he had accuſed me of having put *ſeven* for *five on deſign to deceive my Readers.* *P.* 161.

4. He juſtifyes his falſe Citation of the *Bull*, by the moſt exact of all thoſe who have contiued *Baronius*, in whom the words he had cited are to be found. But why then did *he* cite the third Tome of the *Bullarium* on his Margin, and why did he not name this Writer, and the place of his Book: for ſuch a way

way of citing, eſpecially in Mr. *Varillas*, is very ſuſpicious; and if that Author does not ſet down the *Bull* it ſelf, but only delivers theſe words as his ſenſe of them, then this was like the reſt of Mr. *Varillas's* Citations, to give this on the Margin as *Ibid.* drawn out of the *Bull*. 5. He pretends that there is no material difference between his Citation and mine: But as it was enough for me to ſhew, that the words he cited were not in the *Bull*, ſo tho Mr. *Varillas* boaſts in another place how much he has ſtudied the Law, yet I muſt take the Liberty to tell him, that he has loſt his time extreamly, while he purſued that Study; if he does not know a difference between a Confirmatory Clauſe, which may have paſſed with leſs obſervation, and what is ſet forth in a Preamble, which being the ground upon which the grace is granted, and ſet at the head of the *Bull*, is of much more importance, and was probably much better conſidered, than any general Clauſe.

XXII. He accuſes me for having ſaid, *That* Henry *the Eighth was educated*

cated as his Brother had been, who knew only Latin, and some general Elements of Learning; and tells me, *how learned King* Henry *was.* It appears by my words, that I spake only of his first Education, and not of the Improvements that followed. 2. He seems mightily concerned for the Memory of King *Henry* the Seventh, as if by this affected Zeal he would make some reparations to the Royal Family, for the Injuries he has endeavoured to do them: but I will be so plain as to tell him roundly, that *Henry* the Seventh weakned the Rights of the Crown of *England* more than any that ever reigned in it: He knew that he could not found his *Title* on his Descent from the House of *Lancaster*; for then he could never have been more than *Prince* of *Wales*, since his *Mother*, by whom he had that pretension, outlived him a year: and he would not hold the *Crown* by his *Queens Title*; for then the Right must have been in her, and have passed from her to her Children upon her death, or to her *Sister*, if she hapned to dye without issue: therefore he who would not hold the *Crown* P. 164.

Crown upon ſuch a doubtful tenure, made that dangerous Law, that *whoſoever is in poſſeſſion of the Crown, is to be acknowledged as the Legal King.* And if King *Henry* the Seventh had been ſo Wiſe a King as ſome Flatterers have made him, he would never have ſuffered the *Dutchy* of *Bretagne*, to have fallen in to the Crown of *France*, it having been always conſidered, that the preſerving that in a ſeparated *Principality*, was one of the moſt indiſpenſible Maxims of the *Engliſh* Policy: yet he, tho he made uſe of this as a pretence to ask *Money* of his *Parliament*, to oppoſe it, no ſooner had the Money, than he gave way to it; for which it was believed, that he had Money from *France*. 3. He denies *that learning was then eſteemed among Princes*: and ſays, *that the Cardinal of* Lorrain *was the firſt Prince that valued himſelf upon his Learning.* But is it not known, that *Francis* the Firſt valued himſelf upon the protection that he gave to Learning: and the Glory of the Houſes of *Eſt* and *Medici* was not a little encreaſed by the care they took of learned men;

of

of which I could convince Mr. *Varillas* by his own *Anecdotes*; if I were not ashamed to cite so bad an Author.

XXIII. He reproaches me *for my insupportable Ignorance in not knowing the difference between the Council and the Parliament of* England, *and in great charity he explains it to me*; and so he says, *that I confound what he had said of the Council of* England *with the Parliament.* P. 167.

1. If I were ignorant of this, my Ignorance were indeed insupportable: or which is all one, it were as great as his own. 2. But tho he speaks indeed of the Council, yet when he had the confidence to cite on the Margin *the Petition of the Parliament to the Pope*, I had reason to discover something else, which is in him, that is yet more insupportable than Ignorance: and to prove his forging of Authorities, by shewing that the *Parliament* never medled in this matter, which I do yet more evidently in my *Appendix*, since no *Parliament* met at that time. 3. He affirms here, *that the Council of* En-

gland *knew that care was taken that the Marriage with* P. Arthur *could not be conſummated*; which is another character of that inſupportable quality for which I charge him. I clearly prove, that the *Privy Councellors* knew there was no ſuch matter, ſince they depoſed the contrary upon Oath. 4. But at laſt, he betakes himſelf to his *Florimond*, and there I leave him in Company like himſelf.

XXIV. He accuſes me of an *irreparable Injury, that I have done the Memory of* Henry *the Seventh, in taxing him of Avarice*; which he ſays, *no Hiſtorian*, Proteſtant *or* Catholick, *had done before me*. This is a good diſcovery of his acquaintance with our Hiſtorians, in particular with Chancellor *Bacon*, ſince that whole reign, but chiefly the laſt year of it, was a courſe of Extortions; and as the vaſt Treaſure which he left behind him ſhewed this, ſo if Mr. *Varillas* had known *Henry* the Eighths Hiſtory, he would have ſeen, that the very day he came to the Crown, he ſent the two chief Inſtruments of his Fathers Oppreſſions to Priſon, and that their

P. 172.

their Proceſs was made, and they were ſoon after executed. So certain it is, that Mr. *Varillas* read no Hiſtory of that Reign. 2, He excuſes the Impertinence with which I had taxed him, in calling *Henry* the Eighth *Duke of York* after his Brothers death, by ſaying, he did it to avoid a *Galimathias*, which he thinks had followed, if he had called both the *Brothers Princes* of *Wales*; but having once ſhewed, that by the death of the *Elder*, the *Younger* became *Prince* of *Wales*, this had been no more a *Galimathias*, than to call any *Succeſſor* to a Crown *the King*, which will create no confuſion in the Readers mind; or if he was too tender in this point, he might have diſtinguiſhed them by their names of *Arthur* and *Henry*, which was both clearer and ſhorter.

XXV. He excuſes himſelf here, and ſays, he drew from a *Letter* of the *Catholick King's*, *P.* 177. that which he had aſſerted of their Apprehenſions; and adds, *that Authors are not to be blamed when they write out of good Memoirs.* *P.* 178. But I do not blame him

for writing out of good Memoirs, but for forging falſe ones. 2. His confidence in putting himſelf in the Claſs with *Saluſtius* and *Tacitus*, is another of his inſupportable Qualities. 3. His ſpending two pages in repeating over again that for which I had charged him, as if he had read it in a Letter of the *Catholick King's*, does not make any man believe this a whit the better. If he had told where that *Letter* was to be found, what the date of it was, and to whom it was writ; and if he had given it in the Language in which it was writ originally, then this might have had ſome appearance of a Proof: but he had ſeveral very weighty Reaſons, that kept him from doing this; and he hoped that as Downright Impudence was the ſhorteſt way, ſo it would be the ſureſt to make him be believed. 4. He goes on *P.* 180. to juſtify that *of* Henry *the Sevenths power to alienate the Crown of* England, by ſaying, *that he was a Conquerour, and was the Maſter of the Kingdom, as much as* William *the Conquerour was: and ſo he might diſpoſe of it as he pleaſed.* This is a new Theory

ry of Mr. *Varillas*'s, that one who pretends to be the right Heir, and is so happy as to defeat an Usurper, is upon that to be accounted a Conquerour: for this was the case both of *William* the *Conquerour* and of *Henry* the Seventh: the one pretended a Title from *Edward* the *Confessor*, and defeated *Harold*, as the other did derive a Title from the House of *Lancaster*, and defeated *Richard*; but neither the one nor the other pretended that the Nation was a Conquest, no more than *Henry* the Ninth of *France* did when he broke the League. 5. He says, I needed not tell him that K. *Henry* the Seventh chused rather to hold the *Crown* by his Marriage with the Heir of the House of *York*, than by his right of Conquest. I told him no such thing, for I know it is false; since for the Reasons that I formerly named, he would never consent to hold the Crown in his Wife's Right. 6. He pretends, that I am banished *England*, for having been in the design of the *Exclusion* of the present *King*. All this is equally false: that I was in that design, that I was banished the Nation, and that it was

on that account: ſo his Sentence ſet in Capitals, is only a more evident diſcovery that he makes of himſelf, which he has done indeed in Capital Letters.

XXVI. He had ſaid ſomewhat to purpoſe upon the Article of P. 185. P. *Alexander* the ſixth, if he had given any ſort of proof, that he had refuſed to grant the Diſpenſation for the Marriage.

XXVII. If inſtead of all the Relations both printed and Ma- P. 187. nuſcripts, which he mentions ſo indefinitly, he had cited any one printed Relation of an Author that deſerves credit, or any Manuſcript that may be examined, this had deſerved an Anſwer. Mr. *Varillas* had not ſaid, as he would have it paſs now, that *Ferdinand only pretended to give his Daughter to the Duke of Calabria*, but he had affirmed poſitively, *that he intended it:* and yet all the proof he brings for this, is, *that there is no inconvenience in thinking, that at ſome time or other of his life, he might have been touched with the Remorſe of the Injuſtice he had done the Duke of* Calabria.

I am

I am not to examin the State of *Ferdinands* Conſcience, nor what his ſecret Remorſes might be, tho in matters of Injuſtice his was not very tender: But it is a new ſort of proof, and well becoming our Author, who being called on to make good a thing, which he had poſitively affirmed, tells us, *there is no Inconvenience in thinking it true*; but then I ſee as little *Inconvenience* in thinking otherwiſe: it was *convenient* indeed for Mr. *Varillas* to have it believed; but his *Conveniences* do not determin me.

XXVIII. He pretends that I had denied, *that* Henry *the Eighths Parents thought of Marrying him to* Francis *the Firſts Siſter*: P. 191.

He tells me, *It was ordinary in thoſe days to contract Marriages among Children, and therefore it was not inconvenient, that the* French *Ambaſſador ſhould have propoſed that Marriage.* And whereas I had denyed, that the *French Ambaſſadors writ Relations of their Ambaſſies, he mentions ſome that writ them.* And whereas I had ſhewed *the Improbability of a deſign of the* Court *of* France's *advancing the Count* d'Angoleſmes

goleſmes *Siſter to the Crown of* England. He tells me, *that* Lewis *the twelfth never intended to cut off his Couſin* Francis's *Right of Succeſſion; and that his Siſter was of a Rank fit to be a Match to the Heir of the Crown of* England; *and that the Duke of* Lorrain *married one, that was many degrees further from the Crown than* Margaret *of* Valois *was.*

And now are not all theſe good ſubſtantial Proofs, and as he calls them, Diſcoveries of Errors, that are inſupportable in me? *P.*193. I never deny'd that *Henry* the Eighth's Parents would not think of this; but I lookt upon the whole thing as a Fiction. 2. If it was ordinary in thoſe days to contract Children, does that prove that this Propoſition was ever made? 3. Mr. *Varillas*'s new diſcoverys in Logick makes him now a ſecond time, offer to prove a thing, becauſe it was not *Inconvenient.* 4. It is no proof that Mr. *de Piennes* writ a Relation of his Embaſſy, becauſe ſome others writ their own Memoirs, and this was the thing in queſtion; ſo he ſhould have juſtified that Citation. 5. There is a great difference between the

the not cutting off of *Francis*'s Succeſſion, and the raiſing his Intereſt, by giving him ſo powerful an Ally. In ſhort, I denied the Fact, and he inſtead of proving it, tells me, *it was not inconvenient, nor a Match below Henry*, which I had never pretended.

XXIX. He tells mighty things of his performances with Relation to *England*, and ſays, it is but too well known how it comes in his *Hiſtory*. But if what is loſt is of apiece with what appears now, the world may well bear the loſs. *P.* 198.

2. He denys, *that I have cited any paſſage of his Book in which he had raiſed the power of the Parliament above the King's.* Tho I told him, that in this very place he had ſaid, *that the Parliament being careful to maintain the Authority which they had over the King, obliged him by repeated Remonſtrances to marry.* 3. But if he has ſaid it, he will make it good: and he tells me, that he will cite two Authorities for this, which I *dare not contradict*: the one is of King *James* the Firſt, who in his *Advice to his Son*, *P.* 200.

ſays, *That the Parliament of* England *had not always kept its power within its due Limits, but had often enlarged it to the prejudice of the Royal Authority*; to this he adds another long Citation of his, that filled a Page indeed, but had not one word to prove a Superiority in the *Parliament* to the *King*: on the contrary, it proves that it was a *Court* aſſembled by the *King* for the great Affairs of the *Kingdom*: now tho I will not preſume to diſpute this Authority, yet I will take the Liberty to tell Mr. *Varillas*, that it makes againſt him; for if *Parliaments have ſometimes gone beyond their Limits, and have carried their power to the prejudice of the* Kings *Authority*; then by our *Laws* the *Parliament* is not Superiour to the *King*, but has its Limits, and it exceeds thoſe Limits when it attempts to raiſe it ſelf above the Kingly power. 4. His ſecond Authority is taken from an *Italian* of *Bologna*, and he ſets down in Capitals his words, whereas ordinary Letters ſerved for the Citation of King *James*'s words; but he thought the one did him not ſuch ſervice as the other, and there-

fore

fore he beſtowed the Capitals in gratitude to him, that did him the beſt ſervice. The Writer of *Bologna* indeed does ſay, *That the Parliament of* England *has pretended a great Superiority above the King of England.* As for this Author Count *Majolino Biſaccioni*, I know nothing of him; ſo whether this is one of Mr. *Varillas*'s Inventions or not, I will not determin: but I cannot imagin why this ſhould be ſuch an Authority that I *dare not diſpute it*: It is true, the Author is of *Bologna*, where men are eaſily aſſaſſinated; yet I do not think, that this *Count* or his Heirs are ſo ſpiteful, as to ſend one to the *City of Holland*, according to Mr. *Varillas*'s Geography, to Murder me, if I *contradict* this Authority; for beſides this, I cannot imagin, what ſhould make me not *dare* to *diſpute the Authority* of one of *Bologna*, in a matter relating to the Government of *England*. But after the pains our Author has been at to depreſs the Dignity of the *Kings* of *England*, and the Capitals that he has beſtowed upon it, I confeſs he needs no more deny that he pretends to a Penſion from thence.

5. In concluſion, he cites his *Florimond*, tho he had the confidence to cite on the Margin the Articles of the *Parliament* 1509. but now he runs to his Author; but tho he has done himſelf the Honour as to ſay, he is his *Eccho*, yet I never heard of *Eccho*'s that repeated more than had been ſaid: ſome repeat over and over again, but none add: yet Mr. *Varillas*, who cited *Florimond*, to prove that the *Parliament* had obliged the *King* by reiterated Remonſtrances, to marry the *Infanta*, finds neither theſe *Remonſtrances* nor the *Parliament* in the Citation that he gives us out of him: for he ſays only, *that the Princes, the Lords, the Council, and the People of* England, *approved of it by their conſent, and made no Oppoſition to it.*

XXX. *For the Kings five Children by Queen* Catherine: He
P. 206. brings again *Florimond*, who ſays, *She bore him three Sons and two Daughters*: and as if this had been a ſolid proof, Mr. *Varillas* triumphs and ſays, *He does not know upon what principle in Arithmetick I reckon, if I deny that* 2. *and* 3. *make* 5.

I think

I think I may allow Mr. *Varillas* ſo much of Arithmetick as this eſſay amounts to, but I will ſcarce allow him much more of it, or of any thing elſe.

XXXI. He does indeed give an Author here, for that which I thought was his own Invention: but ſtill it is no other than *Florimond.* I do confeſs I read him very careleſly: I found *Sanders* was tranſcribed by him, and that he could not pretend to any good Information: but now I ſee one Writer of Legends refines upon another; and as Mr. *Varillas* adds ſome few things of his own Store to *Florimond*, ſo the other had added a great deal to *Sanders*; but his Voucher was an Author of ſo little credit, that I confeſs I read him ſo ſuperficially, that finding ſome ſtrokes in Mr. *Varillas* that were new to me, I fancied that he was the Author of them; but now I ſee he has an Author ſuch as he is: For what he ſays concerning Flattery, it is to ſo little purpoſe, that I uſe him kindly in paſſing over it. *P.* 211.

XXXII. He cites again *Florimond*, for his *Garand*; and becauſe
P. 218. he had it ſeems one of Mr. *Varillas*'s Artifices of citing boldly Papers that never were; and ſo cites thoſe of Cardinal *Campege*, Mr. *Varillas* upbraids me with my not having ſeen them; but I believe both their Citations alike; I have indeed printed a long Letter of that *Cardinals*, writ to the *Pope*, in conjunction with Cardinal *Wolſey*, while he was in *England*, in which he aſſerts the Juſtice of the *Kings cauſe*, and preſſes him to give Sentence in his favour; he aſſures the *Pope*, that nothing but Conſcience moved the *King* in the matter; and in ſhort, ſays all that even Mr. *Varillas* would have ſaid, if he had been animated with the proſpect of a good Penſion.

XXXIII. He ſays, *I contradict my*
P. 222. *ſelf, in denying that the* K. *of* Scotland *ſought the Daughter of* Henry *the Eighth, & confeſſing it afterwards.* I denied only, that the Father had ever ſought it, ſince he was dead before ſhe was born; and here Mr. *Varillas* has the confidence to deny all that long

Scheme

Scheme that he had given of the project that the *King* of *Scotland* had ſet on for his *Son*, ſo that the *Impoſture of ſuppreſſing his Text* with which he charges me, lies on his ſide, and he leaves out all that he had ſaid of the Machines that the *King* of *Scotland* was managing for his Son the *Prince*, who was no other than King *James* the Fifth, ſo the *King* muſt be King *James* the Fourth his Father: and for that which he ſays of King *James* the Fifths going with an Army to *France*, it fell out many years after this: ſo it could not be the Reaſon that made King *Henry* deny his Daughter to the *King* of *Scotland*, it being long after, even the year 1533. after which time he owns that he does not ſay, *that the King of* Scotland *pretended to her*: and whereas he pretends, that he only ſaid, that *the Scots had preſſed the Marriage*; that is one of his common practices, to which I will not give the name that it deſerves; for he had expreſly named both *the King and the Prince*, who he ſaid *asked her with all the Submiſſions that were compatible with the Dignity of Soveraigns*: where-

P. 225.

as

as the one was dead before she was born, and the other was an Infant at that time. His Discourse of the Design of Uniting the whole Island into one *Monarchy*, and his taking a start over into *Spain*, is one of his Impertinencies, to which he fly's to cover his shame: and the Contradiction with which he charges me before he ends this Article, is worthy of him: He says, I own that King *Henry* was *Master of his Parliament*; and yet I denied, that his *Government was Tyrannical*. I never denied this last; on the contrary, I have set it out as fully as was necessary: but tho I had denied it, the saying that he was *the Master of his Parliaments*, is so far from being a Contradiction to that, that it agrees exactly with it. Queen *Elisabeth* was always *the Mistress of her Parliaments*, tho guilty of no *Tyranny*, and it was because she was no Tyrant, but governed well, that she was the *Mistress* both of her Peoples Hearts and Purses, and likewise of her *Parliaments*: so the Triumph that he makes upon this Contradiction, which he says the most able Sophister of *Europe* will not be able

to

to set to rights, turns upon himself.

XXXIV. He pretends to justify his Impertinence in reckoning the *Emperour* and the *King of Spain* as two of the Pretenders to Queen *Mary*; by saying, that *Charles* the fifth was for three years *King of Spain* before he was chosen Emperour, and that during all that time, he pretended to her: but tho he cites his *Florimond* here, yet he finds no such thing in him, so that here the *Eccho* does not repeat, but speaks of it self: and as he cannot give the least shadow of proof for this confident Assertion of his, so he himself contradicts it in his own words, which he cites afterwards, in which he had said, that the *Emperour was the second that pretended to this Princess*: so then he was not only *King of Spain* but already *Emperour* when he began that pretension. All the digression that he makes concerning *Charles* the fifth, is a continued Impertinence to hide his Shame: the only thing he had to do, was to prove that he began that pretension while he was no more than *King of Spain*. 2. He trys how Raillery will do with him, because P. 233. P. 243.

I had only named *Arragon* and *Caſtile*, inſtead of the many other *Kingdoms* that lie within *Spain*: but he is equally ſublime both in his *Ridicule* and his *ſerious ſtrains*; for ſince the conjunction of all theſe *Titles* riſe out of the Marriage between *Arragon* and *Caſtile*, I writ correctly in naming theſe two only, inſtead of all the reſt that lay in *Spain*.

XXXV. Our Author will ſtill juſtify what he had ſaid concerning K. *Henry*'s rejecting the match with *Scotland*, becauſe the King of *Scotland* had declared himſelf for *France* during the laſt War, in which K. *Henry* had been engaged with *Francis*: now it is to be conſidered, that all the propoſitions for Queen *Mary* that our Author ſets forth, fell out before the year 1527, in which the ſute of the Divorce was begun; for after that time none *courted her*, as he himſelf confeſſes; therefore this War between *England* and *France*, in which *Scotland* took part with the latter, and for which the *King* loſt his Unkles favour, muſt be before that time: ſince then there had been no war between *France* and *England* in which *Scotland* took part, after that battel

P. 240.

tel of *Floddon*, in which K. *James* the Fourth was killed, and after which during the interval between the year 1513. and the year 1527. which is the only time in debate, nor indeed for many years after it; all this is an ill-laid fiction, which destroys it self; so what K. *James* the fifth might do ten years after the year 1527. cannot be brought to excuse that which had been given for a reason of K. *Henry*'s rejecting him before that year.

XXXVI. He accuses me *for* denying in one place *that the Emperour pretended next, and yet afterwards confessing it*: but I only excepted to this because he says, the *Emperour* pretended the second after the K. of *Scotland*; whereas I shew that the *Dolphin* was the first that pretended, and by the Contract for that Marriage, which is yet extant, it appears, that his dream of *Charles*'s pretending to her while he was yet *King* of *Spain*, is not only without ground, but is a downright falsehood; for that contract bears date the ninth of *November*, 1518. so that during this Interval, in which *Charles* was only *King of Spain*, she was promised to another. *P.* 242.

another. 2. Whereas I had discovered his Ignorance of those Transactions by this; that he knew nothing of *Charles* the fifth's coming to *England* in *Person*, to contract this Marriage; he tells me, that he had writ of this in his History of *Francis* the first, where he had mentioned his coming over from *Flushing* to *Kent*, while K. *Henry* was at *Calais*: but now I tell him plainly, that I see by his Citation, that neither before nor now, does he know any thing of the Voyage into *England*, of which I had made mention: for this that he speaks of here was in the year 1520. and the Enterview was at *Dover*, and was design'd to hinder the ill effects which the *Emperour* apprehended from the late enterview that had passed between *Henry* and *Francis*, that had carried him over to *Calais*: But that which I spake of was two years after this, in the year 1522. which passed with more Magnificence; for then the *Emperour* was Install'd *Knight* of the *Garter*, and contracted to King *Henry*'s Daughter.

XXXVII. Concerning *Card. Wolsey*, he tells me, *that if I have seen some Manuscripts that never*

P. 250.

never were in his hands, he has likewise seen those that have escaped me, and he mentions a Letter of Lewis *the twelfths, in which* Wolsey *is so excessively commended, that it is neither suitable to the dignity of him that writ it, nor of him to whom it was writ, therefore he supresses many particulars that are in it.* Mr. *Varillas*'s boasting of the Manuscripts that he has seen, is like the Chymists boasting of the *Philosophers stone*, which no body believes a whit the more for that. A Letter writ by so good a *King* as *Lewis* the twelfth, would be better received by the world than all that ever Mr. *Varillas* can print: yet since he pretends to be so good a Courtier, he should have thought it enough to say, that the strain of that Letter was *below the Dignity of him who writ it*, without adding any thing else of the *Dignity of him to whom it was written*, since unless it was to the K. of *England*, there is scarce any other person whose Dignity ought to be named as in parallel with that *Kings*. And since *Wolsey* was but just entring upon the *ministry*, when that *King* died, it is not probable that he fell into Raptures upon

that

that ſubject; but Mr. *Varillas* takes more care of *Lewis* the twelfths honour in not printing it, than he does of his own. The reſt of this Article is in Citations drawn out of *Florimond* and out of another much worſe Author, who is Mr. *Varillas* himſelf.

XXXVIII. I had printed ſome Original *Letters* to diſcover his miſtake concerning *Wolſey*, and he in oppoſition to that cites what his *Florimond* had ſaid eighty years before him; as if a Falſhood by a preſcription of 80. years, could become true: he adds, *that the proof that I had given to the contrary it not convincing*. The point in queſtion, is, whether Cardinal *Wolſey* knew of the *King's* deſign to marry *Anne Bullen*: now I had printed two of her Letters to the *Cardinal*, in one of which there is a *Poſtſcript* writ by King *Henry's* hand, that ſpeaks plainly of the thing, & they were both written while *Card. Campege* was on his Journey: any man beſides Mr. *Varillas* would think this a convincing proof; and whereas I had accuſed him for citing on the Margin *Charles the fifth's Letters to Wolſey*

P. 257.

P. 260.

Wolsey; he justifies this out of *Florimond*: if he had cited these as from him, I confess this would have justified him; but since he cited them without any such qualification, he shews us how little credit is due to his Quotations. I had called *Charles* the fifths coming to *England* in person, *The most important Circumstance in all this affair*; and this he, according to his ordinary sincerity, turns, as if I had said, *that the secret of the Reformation consisted in that Voyage*. I was speaking of the Pretenders to King *Henry's Daughter*, and had not so much as the *Reformation* in view; so the affair upon which I was, being the disposal of Queen *Mary*, had reason to say, that the *most Important Circumstance* of it was the *Emperours* coming in person, and contracting himself to her. The raillery that follows here, is another proof that Mr. *Varillas* is equally happy both in *Jest* and *Earnest*. If I were to make my Court to the *Spaniards*, I must be as Ignorant as Mr. *Varillas* is, if I think to do it effectually, by representing *Charles* the fifth, *as having advanced the Reformation*. P. 261.

XXXIX. He meets me here again with another long Citation of *Florimond*, which always goes for *nothing* with me. After which he ſays ſomewhat himſelf, that is next to *nothing*. I had told him, *That the new Treaty that King* Francis *had made with* Henry *for his Daughter, in an alternative between* Francis *and his ſecond Son, was ſomewhat extraordinary: and if he had known it, it would have furniſhed him matter for his embelishments.* But to all this he ſays, *he could not imagin how* Francis, *that was engaged by the Treaty of* Madrid, *to marry* Charles *the fifths Siſter, could court the Princeſs of* England *for himſelf, or his ſecond Son; Since he was a Prince that valued himſelf extreamly on the keeping of his word.* But the Treaty of *Madrid* was ſo ill executed by *Francis*, that there is no part of his life to which his Exactneſs to his word ought to be leſs applied than to this: yet in this he might have obſerved both Treatys; for ſince the Match with *England* was agreed in an alternative between him and his Son, it being left to himſelf to declare

P. 263.

which

which of them ſhould have her; it was eaſy for him to obſerve both theſe Treatys, by declaring that the *Duke* of *Orleans* ſhould marry *Henry*'s Daughter: and here our Author ſhews his Judgment in ſetting ſuch Conjectures as his are, againſt matters ſo Authentically proved as this is.

XL. A new Juſtification from *Florimond* comes here again, with this *Preface*, *that if he is deceived, it is after Florimond*: but whoſe fault it is that he believed him, and copied him, notwithſtanding all the noiſe he makes with his Manuſcripts? He adds two of my Expreſſions, and fancies that there is a Contradiction in them: *That in this he differs from* Sanders, *tho he copies him ordinarly*; for he ſays, *If he invents matters, he does not copy him; and if he copies him, he does not invent.* But may he not Copy *Sanders* for the *greateſt part*, and yet now and then *invent* a little without any Contradiction? There is a terrible charge againſt me in the Concluſion of this Article. In my *Engliſh* by a fault of the Printer, the year 1529. was put inſtead of the P. 267.

year 1524. and was marked in the *Errata*: now the Translator went on with the error that he found in my Book, and so the year 29. being wrong put, he triumphs: but since he pretends to answer me, he ought to have examined my *English*, and to have compared the *Errata*. So his accusing me of Impudence falls back on himself.

XLI. All that he says to this Article is, that he had writ it after *Florimond*; and to prove this, he gives me a Citation of six Pages and a half long out of him. And is not this an unanswerable thing, that deserves well to be set in Opposition to Original Papers?

P. 272.

XLII. Here comes *Florimond* again; but because I had mentioned the Pictures of *Anne Bullen*, which shew that what was said of her person, was false: he tells me, *that Painters and Poets have always taken liberties*: and because his good Judgment made him fancy, that this wanted a proof, he gives me two storys to make it good. But after all, a *Painter* is as well to be believed as a *Poet* at any time: So I may set *Hans Holben*

P. 279.

Holben, that was a very good Painter, againſt two ſuch ill Poets as *Florimond* and Mr. *Varillas*; the firſt ſaw her, and the others only heard of her; ſo they copied, whereas he drew to the life.

XLIII. Here again comes *Florimond* as his *Garend* for four Pages: and he thought it was neceſſary to produce him, ſince here, as almoſt every where elſe, I accuſe him of a want of Sincerity; but I will never give over this Accuſation, till he produce thoſe Manuſcripts, out of which he pretends to have drawn his *Hiſtory*. *P.* 285.

XLIV. After I had refuted *Sanders*, he tells me, this does not touch him, who had not made uſe of him: but if *Florimond* does in theſe *Lines* copy *Sanders*, then by refuting him, I refute all that Copy from him, whether it be at firſt or ſecond hand. Mr. *Varillas*'s ſaying, that Cardinal *Pool* is the Writer of all the Catholicks that has blackned *Henry* the leaſt, ſhews how careleſly he has read him, or how boldly he cites him; *Pool* compares *Henry* to the wickedeſt Princes in Hiſtory, *P.* 294.

and makes a War againſt him to be more meritorious than againſt Infidels. I had ſaid, that the Calumnies, by which *Anne Bullen* was defamed not being objected to her, upon her fall, this ſhews, that they were not thought on in that Age: to this he anſwers, *That this ſhews the Moderation of the Catholicks*; but the not mentioning ſuch things in Hiſtory, had been a *vicious Moderation*, and indeed their Writers of that Age, were as ſeldom guilty of any exceſs on that hand, as he himſelf is in this. He ſays alſo, that it was needleſs to ſpeak of the former Scandals of her Life, after ſhe was convicted of *Adultery* and *Inceſt* with her own *Brother*. But when both ſhe and her *Brother* died, denying this, and that it was generally thought ſhe ſuffered injuſtly, then former Scandals ſhould have been alledged to make the Juſtice of her Sentence appear the more evidently, therefore the ſilence of the Writers of that time, and upon that occaſion, is ſtill a good Negative Argument: but he turns this matter upon me with ſome ſhew of Reaſon,

P. 295.

Reaſon, and ſays, *That ſince none writ a juſtification of* Anne Bullen, *neither then nor afterwards, this is a juſt prejudice againſt her.* P.296. But the Unfortunate have ſeldom pens imployed for their Honour: and in Queen *Eliſabeth*'s time it was thought below the Dignity of the *Daughter*, to examin too critically all the Reports that malicious Writers had ſet on foot againſt the *Mother*. For if any impudent man would queſtion the Birth and Deſcent of a *Crowned Head*, ſeverer tools than Refutations are thought the propereſt ways of anſwering them. He then tells me, *why ſhould I be believed more than the Catholick Writers?* But I ask not to be believed on my own word; but I have ſhewed the Impoſſibility of the ſtory that *Sanders* and our Author from him, at ſecond hand, had contrived of *Anne Bullen*; for what is impoſſible, can never be true, by my Logick; but our Author ſhews how little he ought to be believed upon his Word; for I having given for a proof of *Anne Bullens* good Reputation, this, that ſhe ſerved *Claude*, Queen of

France, which he had ſet down truly in one page, but in the very next page being to repeat and examin this, he turns it as if I had made her ſerving *Lewis* the twelfths ſecond *Queen* a proof of her vertue. I knew the vertues of Queen *Claude* were as *ſublime* as the others were *queſtioned*: therefore I had made her ſerving the one as an evidence of the good eſteem in which ſhe was; and this he would turn aſide in a way very like himſelf: and wheras he had mentioned *Engliſh Authors*, in the *Plural*, and had ſet only *Sanders* on the Margin, I had reaſon to ask if he could make a plural out of him, as he had done out of *Charles* the fifth; he tells me, he had cited *Florimond de Raimond*; but I do not yet find another, to juſtify the plural of the *Engliſh*; for whatever Title the *King* of *England* may have to *Guienne*, ſo that *Florimond* may be reckoned in ſome ſort among his Subjects, yet all this does not put him among the *English Authors*; ſo the *Sanders* is ſtill all that we have for the *plural*; and all the Hiſtories that have appeared ſince his time by the Writers of that Communion, are nothing but he over

and

and over again in different languages, and a little differently dreſt.

XLV. He had cited a Petition to P. *Clement* the 7th for which I had accuſed him of *forgery*, and had told him, that he ſhewed his ignorance ſince, tho the matter for which he invented it, is mentioned by Card. *Pool*; yet he was not ſo well Informed as to cite him; now he alledges *Blondus* as his *Garand* for that citation, whoſe authority is of ſo little credit; and yet he has the confidence to think, that was a more formal proof than if he had cited Cardinal *Pool*: as if an Author that writ 80. years after thoſe matters, were to be put in competition with Cardinal *Pool*, who lived and writ in that time: he tells me he had Cardinal *Pools* book before his eyes while he was writing; but by this way of writing it ſeems he did not open him; and his lying ſhut before him, could not Inform him much when a Petition was cited and brought in queſtion: no body beſides Mr. *Varillas* would have called the citing of an Author that lived about 80. year after *the going to the ſource for it*, *P.* 303. *P.* 306.

XLVI. He gives me a *notable proof of the credit due to* Florimond *P.*310. *in the matters relating to the Biſhop of* Tarbes: *becauſe he had great engagements with that Biſhops heirs, ſo that it is very probable that they communicated to him that Prelate's Papers.* And are not theſe very convincing Proofs? Sometines a thing is to be believed becauſe it is not *Inconvenient*; at another time becauſe it is *probable*: but when he comes to anſwer the Reaſon I had given to demonſtrate all this ſtory to be falſe, which was, that it is not to be imagined, that when that *Biſhop* came to end the marriage of his Maſters Son with the *Heir* of the Crowen of *England*, that he I ſay could have been prevailed on to let that go and to ſet on a new Negotiation for *Henry*'s marrying Francis's *ſiſter*. He ſayes, that *Wolſey cheated the Biſhop, and made him believe that the other marriage was ſure: notwithſtanding this new Propoſition.* This is to make him reſolve to accept the Marriage of one that was *P.*226. to be declared a Baſtard by the Divorce: and yet he acknowledged before, that the *King* of *Scotland* would

would never ask her after that: But now he makes an Ambaſſadour of *France* leſſe ſenſible of this point of Honour, and content to have both theſe Marriages made at once. But beſides all this, the great advantage of Marrying the *Daughter* of *England*, was becauſe ſhe was the *Heir of the Crown*, ſo then if the Biſhop of *Tarbes* would have concurred to help the *King* to another Marriage, by which that Succeſſion might have been cut off from *Mary*, we muſt conclude him to be as fit a man for Negotiations as Mr. *Varillas* is for Hiſtories or *Panegyricks*: but he muſt be pardoned, if he cannot alwayes carry up his Fictions to a *probability*. All that he adds of the *General powers* given to Ambaſſadours, upon which they depart ſometimes from all their *Inſtructions*, and act contrary to them, has nothing to do here in a matter of ſuch vaſt conſequence eſpecially when a few dayes delay, could have procured him poſitive Inſtructions upon any new propoſitions that might be made him.

XLVII. I had cited his words concerning Cardinal *Wolſey* exactly, and he repeats my quotation *P.* 319.

tion wrong, that he might give himself a colour to reproach me. Then he gives me a long Citation out of *Florimond*, and sends his Reader back to another that is much longer, and so he thinks all is well proved.

XLVIII. He argues against a positive Instrument, and thinks,
P. 324. that some of the Probabilities that he offers, and *Florimond's* Testimony, ought to overthrow the plain Proof of a Matter of Fact.

XLIX. He opposes to what I had said concerning Sr. *Thomas*
P. 328. *Wiat*, his constant Voucher *Florimond*, and then he runs out in his way to argue upon this Foundation of the Truth of that Testimony. But instead of pursuing him in such trifling stuff, I will here add a more important Discovery of the Falsehood of all this matter by an *Original Paper*, which fell into my hands since I writ my *History*, but was not in my power when I writ my *Reflections* on Mr. *Varillas*, yet it comes in here properly enough. It is a long account that Sr. *Thomas Wiats*

Ex MSS. Gul. Petyt Ar.

Wiats Son writ of that matter as ſoon as *Sanders's Book* appeared. He ſays, it was never ſo much as ſpoken of before that time: that his Father was *Squire* of the Body to King *Henry*, all the while that that Marriage with *Anne Bullen* laſted, and for many years after, and yet neither did he in diſcretion retire out of the Court, nor did the *King* ſeem jealous, nor the *Queen* offended at him: and he ſhews further the Improbability of the Fiction; for upon her fall it was very probable that as Queen *Catherine Howards* ill life, as well before, as after her Marriage, was examined, when ſhe was condemned, ſo the like method would have been obſerved towards *Anne Bullen*, if there had been any room for it; and as to *Anne Bullen*, he ſays, that her Tryal was managed ſecretly in the Tower: and that the *Evidence* upon which it was pretended that ſhe was condemned, was kept ſo ſecret among the *Peers* that tried her, that it was never certainly known: ſome of the *Lords* confeſſed afterwards, that her *Defence* had cleared her entirely: and to all this he adds one re-

markable particular, that there was none of all her *Ladies* brought to ſwear any thing againſt her; now it is certain, that no *Queen*, eſpecially in ſuch a Court as that of *England* was then, the Houſehold being the greateſt in *Chriſtendom*, could be guilty of ſo many diſorders as were laid to her charge, without taking ſome Woman into the Confidence, and yet none were either accuſed of it, or brought to Witneſs it. He adds, that his Father was afterwards *Ambaſſadour*, for ſeveral years, in *Charles* the Fifth's Court, where he conceived that averſion to the *Spaniards* and to their *Councils*, that this threw him into the *Rebellion* that he raiſed againſt Queen *Mary*, when ſhe was treating about the *Spaniſh Match*: for I muſt here warn the Reader, that Mr. *Varillas* transforms this *Wiat* into *Haviet*, and makes a long ſtory of him elſewhere. In Concluſion, a man muſt be as ignorant of our Affairs as Mr. *Varillas* is, not to know that a Privy Councillor thinks an Ambaſſy no diſgrace, but on the contrary, a preferment to

Lib. 20.

him;

him; and those who know that by the forms of our Court, no *Officer* has a more free and frequent Access to the *Kings* person, than the *Squire of the Body*, tho he is but one of the second Rank in the Household, will see how ridiculous a contrivance all this story is, of *Wiats having corrupted* Anna Bullen, *and his revealing it to the Privy Council, and their imploying the Duke of* Suffolk *to acquaint the* King *with it, who was so far from believing it, that he would not accept the conviction that* Wiat *offered to his own eyesight; but on the contrary, disgraced him for it.*

L. Here is a new long citation of his *Garand*; but at the end of it our Author seems not to comprehend how *More* could be for the *Divorce*, without being for the *Schism*; and thinks the distinction is a little too Metaphisical: but the difficulty of apprehending this must lie in Mr. *Varillas*'s dulness; since there is nothing easier to be understood, than that *More* thought there was just reason to move the *Pope* to annul a Marriage, that had been made by vertue of a *Papal Bull*: and yet tho *P.* 340.

More would have approved of the Divorce if it had been obtained in that manner; he did not like K. *Henry*'s doing it by the Authority of his own *Clergy*, and his separating from the Court of *Rome* upon it. *More*'s *works* make a huge thick Volum in Folio, and were printed in Queen *Mary*'s time by her positive Order: and so great a Book, while Printing was yet so low as it was then in *England*, could not be so easily carried thro the Press, without some particular Assistance from the Court. All that understand *English* will see that I have cited his *Letters* true, and Mr. *Varillas*'s Reasons against this is arguing against a plain Matter of Fact, which can make no Impression upon any mans spirit, unless it be to shew the Impertinence of him that undertakes it. After this there comes another Impertinence of a Citation of five Pages out of *Florimond*.

P. 359. LI. Before I examin what he says concerning *Cajetan*, I will state the Matter in short: He had given a long Abstract of Reasons, which he had pretended to have drawn out of *Cajetan*'s *Consultation*,

tion, that had no appearance of truth in them, ſuch as that of the *blocking up of* Conſtantinople, *the avoiding to Marry in Houſes, ſuſpect of Hereſy*, with ſeveral other Follys. I upon that concluded this muſt be as true as his other Quotations were; ſo I ſearcht for *Cajetans Works*, not having then by me thoſe Extracts that I had made, when I writ my *Hiſtory*. I found only at firſt his great Work on *Aquinas's Summs*, of which I made mention in my *Appendix*; but having after that found the *Conſultation* it ſelf, ſet down by *Raynoldus*, I deſired the learned Author of the *Nouvelles of the Common-wealth of Learning*, to give notice in the Moneth of *April*, that I owned my miſtake: but it was added in that Advertiſement, *that I had as much reaſon as ever to ſay, that* Mr. Varilas *had not cited it as he ought to have done:* upon which he in his ordinary method of ſincerity ſays, *that I had retracted all, and paſſed a condemnation upon my ſelf*, P. 484. *for all that I had ſaid concerning* Cajetan. If I were diſpoſed to be Angry, or to uſe foul Language, here

here is a juſt enough provocation on his part; but I do here repeat what I had ſaid, that the whole Abſtract that he had given of that *Conſultation* in his Hiſtory, is falſe in every one of the reaſons, upon which he pretends, that *Cajetan* founded his Concluſion. The only thing that looks like an approach to Truth, is yet far from it; for he had ſaid, *that* Cajetan *laid down this for a ground, that the High Prieſt under the Old Teſtament could diſpence with ſuch a degree of Marriage, and by conſequence, that the High Prieſt under the New Teſtament muſt have the like Authority.* Now there is not a word of this in *Cajetan*, who knew too well that it was not the High Prieſt, but the expreſs Letter of the Law, that allowed of ſuch a Marriage under the Old Teſtament: So that *Cajetan* did not argue with relation to this particular caſe, but he argued upon the General topick, that *as under the Old Teſtament all hard Matters were to be referred to the High Prieſt's Deciſion, ſo the like ought alſo to be admitted under the New.* Now a man muſt be dull to Mr. *Varillas*'s degree, not to ſee the dif-

difference that is between these two things. And as for all the other particulars that he had given as the abstract of *Cajetan's Consultation*, there is not one word of one of them to be found in it. He argues against that which in my *History* I prove, that the *Pope* ordered *Campana* to say to the *King*, by telling me, that if *it is true, the Pope was the worst Politican that ever was, since he was then so much in the Emperour's power.* But the Politick was not so bad as Mr. *Varillas* fancies, since *Campana*'s words, tho he carried a credence with him, might have been easily disowned. Yet if this were not the case, must a plain proof be laid aside, *because then the Pope was an ill Politican?* No body besides Mr. *Varillas* would argue in this manner. His reasoning in what follows against positive proofs, is all of a piece; but because my *Garand* for this is not in an Author like *Florimond*, but in a *Letter* writ by *Cassali* an *Italian*, who was at that time the King's *Ambassadour* in *Rome*, and these words he uses, are of great consequence. I shall here set them down in *Latin*, *P.* 366.

tin, the Language in which they were writ, it bears date at *Orvieto* the 13. of *January*. It is in the *Cotton Library* under *Vitellius* B. 16. "Heri & hodie "ad multum diem fum allocutus San- "ctum Dominum noſtrum de mittendo "Legato: inſequens ordinem à Re- "verendiſſimo Domino Eborac: ſuis "literis 27. Decemb. mihi præſcriptum. "Pontifex oſtendit ſe cupidiſſimum "ſatisfaciendi Regiæ Excellentiæ, cui "omnia ſe debere fatetur. & tum habuit "mecum longum de hac re Colloquium, "ut inveniatur modus omnia bene, fir- "me, & ſecure faciendi: quo facto & "tueri poſſit. Ideoque conſulere voluit "judicium *Card. Sanctorum quatuor & "Simoneta* qui Excellentior & Doctior "Auditor Rotæeſt: cum quibus ſub "ſigillo confeſſionis egit, ut ex eorum "conſilio inveniatur modus ad moram "tollendam, & cauſam ſecure peragen- "dam. Atque ita Pontifex cum illis in "hoc quod ſequitur ſe revolvit; videtur- "que optimus verus & ſecurus modus: & "me rogavit ut nullo pacto dicam: hoc "obtinuiſſe ab ejus ſanctitate ſicut re- "vera obtinui: nam Cæſariani eum ſta- "tim pro ſuſpecto alligarent, ſed quod

dicam

"dicam me habuiſſe à Cardinali ſancto-
"rum quatuor & à dicto Auditore. Di-
"cunt quod Rex deberet committere
"illic cauſam Cardinali, ratione com-
"miſſionis quam attulit Secretarius vel
"propria authoritate Legationis quod
"facere poteſt: & ubi cauſa fuerit com-
"miſſa, ſi Rex conſcientiam ſuam per-
"ſentiat coram Deo exoneratam, &
"quod recte poſſit facere quod quærit,
"quia nullus Doctor in mundo eſt qui
"de hac re melius diſcernere poſſit quam
"ipſe Rex. Itaque ſi in hoc ſe reſolve-
"rit ut Pontifex credit, ſtatim cauſam
"committat, aliam Uxorem ducat, litem
"ſequatur mittatur publice pro legato
"qui conſiſtorialiter mittetur. Now I think I have given him a Citation in *Latin*, that is a little more to the purpoſe than that he gave me out of *Cajetan*: and let him argue againſt this as long as he will. He will needs juſtify what he had ſaid of the *Blocking up of Conſtantinople*, and tells me, that *Pope Pius* the Second projected it: but he had cited this out of *Cajetan*, and I tell him poſitively it is not in his *Conſultation*: ſo he is an Impoſtor ſtill, tho this may have been projected at ſome other

other time. I do not think it worth the while to examin *Pius* the Seconds project for ruining the *Turkish Empire*: but I am sure, it is not in P. *Leo* the Tenths, which was made nearer this time, tho that has so many impracticable things in it, that this might have well enough accompanied the rest; I had also said, *That the Princes of that time had not fleets of men of war*; and he tells me of some Fleets that the Republick of *Venice* had: but tho their *Doge* is called the *Prince*, yet no body reckons that *State* among *Princes*. Yet here he has got an occasion to digress, and to talk of the Fleets of the *Venetians*, which he does, with so little judgment as to tell us *of three stately Fleets that perished in the design of seising the Town of* Ferrara, *and another stately Fleet appeared on the Lake* Benaccio, *and made it inaccessible to all other Vessels, except those of the Republick.* But sure Mr. *Varillas* intends to bring the scorn of all the world upon himself, since he talks of *gallant fleets* to come up the *Po*, or to go upon the *Lago di Guarda*: and I would gladly know

P. 368.

P. 369.

know by what Machines the *Republick* conveyed their Fleet into that *Lake*. It is almoſt a ſhame to anſwer a man that writes at this rate. The other two particulars, concerning the *Peace of* Italy, *and the keeping* Henry *from marrying into Families ſuſpect of Hereſy*, are alſo falſely cited out of *Cajetan*; but he does not ſay a word to juſtify this, and does not ſo much as give a ſhaddow of a proof that Pope *Julius* deſigned to ſettle the Peace of *Italy*, but much to the contrary; for that of hindring K. *Henry* from *marrying into Houſes ſuſpected of Hereſy*, he ſays, *it is the part in which I treat him with the greateſt Injuſtice, and for which he has the juſteſt occaſion to complain of me*: and yet after all, he confeſſes it is *wrong*, and lays the blame of it on his *Compoſitor*, ſo that he would make it only an Error of the Preſs; but yet this is ſo expreſſed, that it ſeems there is ſome other thing under it, and what ever may be in it I vehemently ſuſpect that there is no truth at all in it, and I am neither bound to know how Matters go between his Compoſitor & him,

P. 373.

P. 376.

him, nor to believe ſo unlikely a thing, as that he put *Hereſie* inſtead of *thoſe who were ſuſpect to the Holy See.* He ſays, *his weak ſight makes him correct the proofs by the eyes of another*; but if he Imployed his *Ears*, he might have corrected this, without ſtraining his *Sight*: in ſhort, it had been good for the Age, that both his *Sight* and his *hearing* had failed him longago, for then the world had not been troubled with ſuch a ſet of Impoſtures as he has given it. He has much more material faults to anſwer for than the putting

P. 377. *Squadrons* for *Batallions* for which he makes ſuch an excuſe.

LII. *Beauvais* for *Belcaire* is a fault of the Impreſſion in the

P. 380. *French*, and in my Engliſh it is *Belcaire*: he ſets up here again his probabilities againſt the poſitive Proofs that are among the *Acts* which I have printed that ſhew the truth of this concerning a *Bull* of diſſolving the Marriage that was ſent over by Cardinal *Campege*; but all this is already ſhewed to be ſo ridiculous, that I will ſay no more of that ſubject.

LIII. He makes me guilty of a Contra-

tradiction for saying, *that he adds no new matters of fact to those mentioned by* Sanders; and yet adding, *that he had Invented somewhat*: but this was only a Circumstance of the time, when the *Queen* went out of the Court; so this is not to be reckoned among the *Matters of fact*: yet after all, he shews me indeed, that *Florimond* had said this, which I had believed was an effect of his own Invention; so that I find I judged too well of his *Invention*, in ascribing to him those Romantick *tours* that he gave matters; for I find he had these furnished him by another. This is all that he does in the 54. *Article*, for after a dull saying over and over again, that he was not guilty of those things for which I had charged him, he again justifies himself by his *Florimond*. *P.* 383. *P.* 391.

LIV. And this is all he says likewise upon the next *Article*, only because I had shewed him that the *Queens* Cause could not be pleaded by her *Advocates*, after she had declined the *Court*, this being so Universal a rule, that is founded on so clear a principle, that I had thought *P.* 394.

even

even Mr. *Varillas* could not be ignorant of it; that when one declines a Court, he can no more plead before it, since by pleading before it he passes from his *Declinator*; he, after he has shewed that he took this from *Florimond*, concludes in those dreadful words, *Dare I doubt*, *that this Author did not know the forms of Courts, since he was so long a Councellor in a Parliament, where this Practice is followed with as much regularity as in any place in the World?* but I am not so soon frighted as Mr. *Varillas* fancies: for I dare do any thing that I think fit to be done: and I do not see what should appear in this, that is so terrible; for tho I were in the hands of that *Parliament*, I do not believe they would use me ill, for saying, that one of their body writ once Impertinently concerning the forms of proceeding: but I dare not only *doubt* of this, but because of this I dare *doubt* yet much more than I did, concerning the Author of this Book; and if it is not likely that a Councellour of Parliament could be guilty of such a Mistake, which I confess I think he could hardly commit unless

P. 396.

unleſs he was as Ignorant as Mr. *Varillas* is, then this makes it more probable, that he was not the Author of that *Book*, but that *F. Richeome* writ it, and publiſhed it in *Florimond's* name; for a miſtake in a point of form might be juſtly enough ſuppoſed in the one, without any great derogation to him, but not in the other.

LVI. Upon the *56. Article* there is nothing but two ſhort Citations out of *Florimond.* *P.* 398.

LVII. He cites again the ſame Voucher: and becauſe he thought it would be a little offenſive to me, he runs out in an Invective againſt King *Henry*, in which I am no way concerned, having writ of him with all the freedom that became a ſincere *Hiſtorian*: yet in one thing I muſt tell Mr. *Varillas*, that his heat carries him a little too far, when he ſays, *that for four hundred years, there had been no Prince who had put to death more of his Subjects than he had done, when there was neither War nor Rebellion in the caſe.* I have examined in my *Reflections* on his ſecond Volum, a long Liſt he had given, of all that King *Henry* *P.* 400.

had put to death, and have ſhewed him, that there is not one Article of all the ten that he gives, that is either true, or ſo much as near truth: and that thoſe who ſuffered upon the account of his Supremacy, and that were not either in actual Rebellion, or in Conſpiracies for raiſing one, were not above twelve perſons: and I believe it is poſſible to find out *Princes* within muchleſs than four hundred years, that have put more of their Subjects to death, upon the account of Religion.

LVIII. He gives no other juſtification of all he had ſaid to blacken *Cranmer*, but his conſtant Voucher *Florimond*: and yet he appeals to the *Publick* upon this: and thinks the Quotation he brings is an *entire Juſtification*: but whether He or I knew *Cranmer's* Character better, and gives it truer, will be no hard point to decide: he never ſaw any thing concerning him, but *Florimond's Hiſtory*: and I have peruſed many *Volums* writ with his own hand, beſides a vaſt number of *Letters*, that were writ by him, and to him: yet as for *Cranmer's* being made the *King's* Chieff Miniſter,

P. 409.

Florimond

Florimond ſays not a word of that, ſo that Mr. *Varillas*, who had aſſerted it, does not find an *entire Juſtification* in his *Florimond*.

LIX. Mr. *Varillas*, who is Ignorant of every thing, cannot bear the leaſt Imputation of Ignorance; for commonly men are tender when they know their own defects: and tho it had been no heinous matter, if he had been thought a little unacquainted with the *Laws* of *England*; for I have diſcovered his Ignorance in other things that are leſs pardonable; yet he is ſo uneaſy at this, that he cannot bear my ſaying, that ſuch matters were above *men of his form*: and upon that he ſays, he *does not know whether he or I has ſtudied the Law moſt*: and no more do I: but I am ſure, if he was long at that Study, he has ſpent both his time and his money to very little purpoſe: and if he is no better *Lawyer* than he is *Hiſtorian*, I doubt he will hardly ever recover the Money that he laid out on that *Study*. I aſſure him, I will not compare with him in any thing; and I do not know a greater Injury that can be done me in *P.*416.

ſuch matters, than to be put into a compariſon with him. But to convince his *Reader* of his Learning in our *Law*, he gives us another long Quotation out of *Florimond*, which is all the reſt of this *Article*.

LX. He juſtifies his ſaying, *that Audley the Chancellour was meanly born*: he cites an Author that had mentioned the mean-birth of a *Chancellour*; and ſays, this was neceſſary for the *Hiſtory*, to ſhew what a ſort of men King *Henry* imployed; but what needs all this? I had only ſaid, that the raiſing a man of a mean-birth to that poſt, ought not to be taken notice of, as a very extraordinary thing, ſince it is very ordinary to ſee men of the Profeſſion of *Law* raiſed upon their merit to that Dignity. If he had been to write that *Audley*'s life, I acknowledge he muſt have mentioned his Birth, but ſince his Hero Chancellour *More* was of no better extraction, I am not yet convinced of the Importance of this Reflection; and Mr. *Varillas* will do wiſely for himſelf not to examin too anxiouſly the birth of the *Chancellours* of *Europe*, for this

P. 419.

laſt

laſt Age: but in concluſion, a Quotation of *Florimond's* comes to ſet all right: yet even in it, *Audley* is not ſaid to be a *Churchman*; ſo here the *Eccho* did not repeat, but ſpeak.

LXI. Here again, *Florimond* is brought out, with the honorable Character that Mr. *Varillas* aſſumes, of being his *Eccho*, which muſt paſs for one of his *Sublime* Strains. But here I muſt explain one part of my Book; for ſome have miſtaken my *Reflections* in one point, as if at every time, that I ſpeak of Mr. *Varillas's Religion*, I had meant of the Religion of the *Church* of *Rome*; but they do me wrong; for I mean it only of *his Religion* in particular, according to the notion that he gives us of it, that it *enſlaves a mans powers ſo far as to hinder him from examining whether what he writes is true or falſe.* All the reſt of his *Article* is a ſequel of ſuch Impertinences, that I grow weary to examin them, as well as the Character that he gives his Florimond, *as an Author that is worthy of Credit, againſt whom the* Engliſh *have never*

P. 423.

P. 425.

excepted. But if they have always excepted againſt *Sanders*, who is copied by him, than there is no reaſon to expect that we ſhould have any regard to him. His Excuſe *for his turning the Affairs of Amours ſo ill*, is like himſelf; this it ſeems went to his heart; for tho I have deſtroyed his credit as a Writer of *Hiſtory*, yet there is ſome comfort left, if he may be ſtill conſidered at leaſt a good Author of *Romances*.

P. 429.

LXII. He thinks, *It is the chief of all the Qualities neceſſary for the writing of Hiſtory, to be able to deſcribe the Intrigues of great men in the matters of Amour; and if he has not that, as he reproaches me for denying it to him, ſince I had allowed him all the good qualities of a Hiſtorian, except that of Truth, thoſe who praiſe his works chiefly in this point, are much deceived: and then he juſtifies himſelf with a Quotation out of Florimond.* I will not diſpute much with him whether the *quality of ſetting forth Amours*, is the *Principal one of a Hiſtorian*: tho I do not deny but in a Reign of much Diſſolution, this is neceſſary: but

P. 432.

but I will add, that this is the hardeſt to be found out unleſs one has lived in the time; for thoſe are matters in which, as it is eaſy to ſlander, ſo the only perſons who know thoſe Secrets, are very ſhye of writing them, and are generally men of Pleaſure themſelves, and not much given to writing. I have already ſatisfied Mr. *Varillas* by my retracting the praiſes that I had undeſervedly given him: but I find he would let that of Truth go, and would compound the matter, if he might but have the other Qualities allowed him: but now I am worſe-natured, and will allow none of them to him; and I as little believe what he ſays of the *Praiſes that ſome give his works, on that account*, as I do his other Quotations. After this he calls me *the raſheſt of all men*; this from any man but him, would have put me in ſome diſorder; but I know his way of writing now too well, to be alarmed at any thing he can ſay. One ſhould have thought that I had robbed Churches, or coined money, or done ſome very hardy thing, to deſerve to be called the *raſheſt of all men*; but all is ſafe: P. 433.

for my only Crime is, that I had denied an Aſſertion of his ſo *modeſtly* as only to ſay, *I had never found it in any Author*; upon which he pretends to infer, *That to juſtify this, I muſt ſay two things; the one, that I have read all Books, whether printed or Manuſcripts; the other is, that I have forgot nothing of that which I have read: which two things, ſays he, very gravely, are not found in any one man without a miracle.*

Tho I ſhould have thought, that neither the one nor the other could be found in any man without a miracle: and now is it not evidently made out, that I am the *Rasheſt of all men*?

LXIII. Here again comes the often named *Voucher*; and after that P. 435. comes another piece of our Authors reaſoning: I had ſhewed him, that King *Henry*, when he pretended to obtain his Divorce, had argued upon the principle of *Tradition*, which is ſo much conſidered in the Church of *Rome*; and that it had been made out, that the Tradition of the whole Church all down to *Cajetans* time, was clearly of the *King's* ſide: ſince the degrees of Marriage prohibited

bited in *Leviticus*, had been considered in all the Ages of the Church as Moral and Indispensable Laws: so I had added, that *according to the Principles of the Church of* Rome, *his Marriage with his Brothers Wife was Unlawful*: He reproaches me for this, since *I am of a Religion that rejects Tradition absolutely*. But still it made the *Kings cause* good against that *Church*, which makes *Tradition the only sure Expounder of Scripture*: for if the Tradition was here of the *King's* side, then all *Cajetans* Reasoning against it, was no more to be considered than according to themselves *Luther's* and *Calvin's* ought to have been: besides, we of the *Reformed Religion* do not so *absolutely reject all Tradition*, as not to accept of it according to the famous expression of *Vincent* of *Lerins*, *When the Tradition is Universal in all Times and in all Places*.

LXIV. He pretends to justify Cardinal *de Bellay's* words concerning the *Zealous Catholicks*, as if by the *Zealous* were to be understood the *False Zealots*. But this same expression, without P. 441.

any ſuch qualification, returns ſo often in his third and fourth *Tomes*, always indeed when he had occaſion to ſpeak of the *Rebels in England*, that I have reaſon to believe, that he adds this of *Falſe Zealots* now, becauſe he dares not ſay otherwiſe, when he is forced to explain himſelf; but his hardineſs in denying that the *Sorbon* in the time of the *League*, or that Cardinal *Perron* in his *Harangue to the third Eſtate*, did own that doctrine of *depoſing Heretical Princes*, is no ſurpriſe to me, ſince it comes from him; for I can aſſure him, that I am paſt the being amaſed at his Ignorance, or his Confidence, either in aſſerting or denying. If any *Proteſtants* have failed in their duty to their *Princes*, it was not an effect of their *Religion*, as it is in the Church of *Rome*; it being decreed by a General Council, *that Popes may depoſe Heretical Princes, and abſolve their Subjects from their Allegeance*. So that *Papiſts* when they rebel, act as *good Papiſts*: whereas *Proteſtants* that rebel, act againſt their Principles, and as *bad Proteſtants*.

The fourth Council of the Lateran. 3.

LXV.

LXV, Mr. *Varillas* appeals to all those, *who do him the honour to read his Book.* It is certain, that those who read it, *do him more honour, than they do themselves.* He says here, that two years had passed after King *Henry*'s Marriage with *Anne Bullen*, when the Cardinal *de Bellay* was in *England*; whereas it is clear, that only one year had passed; for she was married the 14. of *November* 1532. and the Cardinal *de Bellay* came to *London* in *November* 1533. but so small a fault as two years for one, is inconsiderable: and tho he had himself in his History said, that she was married the 22. *of November* 1532. yet now, when a turn was to be served by a bold denial, he was more hardy, than to stick either at contradicting himself, or me; but tho he will perhaps be easily reconciled to himself, yet I am not so ready to forgive such faults. He accuses me for having said, *That the Pope had sent a formal Assurance to the King, that he would Judge in his Favour.* I cited for this in my *History* an Original *Letter* of the Archbishop of *York*'s, and of *Tonstal* Bishop of *Du-* P. 446.

resm, that affirm positively, *that the Pope had promised, that he would judge for the King against the Queen, if he would but send a Proxy to* Rome, *because he knew his Cause was good & just*: This and *F. Paul*'s History of *the Council of Trent*, are two such Authorities, that I will forgive him every thing that he advances on such grounds. He ends this *Article* with his ordinary stile of boasting his having read all the Original *Letters* of Cardinal *de Bellay*, that are in Mr. *de la Moignon's* hands; and I believe this as I do the rest of what he affirms.

LXVI. He denies he had said that for which I had cited him con-
P. 451. cerning the passages into *Italy* being stopt by the *Emperour's* Garrisons, and he hoped his Readers would believe him, when they saw a Quotation of almost a Page out of him, in which that is not to be found; but he just begins his Quotation, at the words that follow a whole Page that he had spent upon that for which I had cited him. This is a Confidence in Disingenuity, that never man that I know of, assumed before himself, and

and I beg the Readers to turn his Book here, and examin this: for by this one eſſay they may judge of his Sincerity. It is in the 287. Page of the *Edition* of *Amſterdam*; he begins to cite the laſt words of the Page, and paſſes over the half of a Page that went before; becauſe it contained that which I had mentioned, and which he here denies, and ſays, *he never thought it*; and upon this ſingle point, I deſire that his ſincerity may be meaſured. The comparing his *Hiſtory* and my *Reflections*, and his *Anſwer* in this particular, will be no great trouble, and I promiſe my ſelf, that moſt Readers will be ſo complaiſant as to grant me this Favour; for I cannot bring my ſelf to ſubmit to the labour of copying out ſo much impertinence.

LXVII. He had ſet down Queen *Catherine's death* after the Seſſion of *Parliament*: ſo I reckoned that he intended to make his *Reader* believe, that ſhe died immediatly after: now he owns, that as I had accuſed him, it was two year after the *Parliament* before the *Queen* died, and he fancies to ſave all this, be- *P.* 455.

cauſe he had begun *a linea*; but I am not bound to gueſs that *a linea* in his ſtile ſtands for two years: all Hiſtorians carry on the ſeries of time in their Narrations; or if ſome remarkable Circumſtances makes them at any time break it, they warn their *Reader* of it: and if warning is not given, a *Reader* naturally reckons, that the ſeries goes on, and that it is not diſcontinued by every *a linea*. But he neglects the main point of this *Article*, which is, the falſe Date that he gives with his uſual Confidence to that famous Seſſion of *Parliament*, that enacted the Breach between *England* and the *See* of *Rome*.

LXVIII. He cites a whole Page out of his own *Hiſtory*; for *P.* 458. he is here his own *Eccho*: and tho every tittle of it is falſe, he concludes it in theſe word, *Is there any thing here that deſerves the leaſt Cenſure?* But is there any Cenſure ſo ſevere, as that he gives not here ſo much as his *Florimond* for his *Garand*? So here again the *Eccho* ſpeaks. I had ſaid, that *it is certain, King* Henry *pretended not to have ſeen any thing that could any way diſgrace* Anne Bullen:

and

and he fancied I had ſaid, that he had *owned this*; upon which he proteſts, *that he neither thought it, ſaid it, nor writ it; and that it could not be found in any page of his Books.* But I can aſſure him, when I ſay, *it is certain*, I never think of him: for his *Authority* and *Certainty* are the two things in the World, that are the moſt oppoſite to one another in my thoughts. I had denied that any thing had appeared in the Tilting at *Greenwich*: but to prove the contrary of this, he gives me two Arguments that are equally ſtrong: The one is, that once at *Naples* ſomething like this fell out, and the other is *Florimond*'s Authority; and if I will not believe theſe two, he leaves me to my Incredulity.

LXIX. He ſays, *I ſhew a very good Opinion of my ſelf, if I expect to be believed in this point, whether* Anne Bullens *Father was one of her Judges, againſt all other Writers.* No, it is only that I have a good opinion of my eye-ſight, and that, having ſeen the Original Record, and marked the place where any body elſe may ſee for it, I expect P. 467.

to

to be believed beyond those who write only upon Hear-say: and when our Author gives such marks of sincerity in his Quotations, as I have done in mine; then if I question his *Papers*, he may use the right of *Reprisal* upon me; but this is the case between us.

LXX. He tells me the use of the term *Stoical* is now altered in *France*; if it is so, I was not bound to know that: but this ought not to come into so high a reckoning. The term *Stoical* is understood to be affected to that Philosophy, whose character was an *Insensibility* and a *constant equality of temper*; so I had reason to say, this was ill applied to *Anne Bullen*. The little he says after this, is so slight, that I cannot dwell upon it: every *Reader* will see, that he had a brow of a peculiar composition, that could say, that I had added nothing in those *Articles* that are in my *Appendix*; and that I had only repeated those things that I had already said in my *Reflections*: and because he knew he could answer no part of it, he thought the more dextrous way of avoiding to do it, was to send his Reader back to the

P. 468.

the former parts of the Book: hoping no doubt that they would not be at that pains, and ſo he fancied he had very artificially put all that by him; but as my *Appendix* contains not any one thing that was in the former part of my Book, ſo he had not anſwered any one tittle in it in thoſe parts to which he ſends his *Reader*; yet if he does not anſwer that which I had ſaid, he makes me ſay that, which I had not ſaid concerning *Cajetan*, as appears by the words which are upon the firſt Page, of the *Nouvelles of the Common-wealth of Learning* for the Month of *April*.

And now Mr. *Varillas* ſees, that thoſe *great Affairs, that as he tells me, are upon my hands*, have not hindred me from diſpatching ſo *ſmall a one* as his is. Neither this, nor the *Continuation* of my *Reflections* on his ſecond *Volum*, could hold me long. I ſhould have had both many ſcruples and much uneaſineſs upon me, if this had required much of my time; but I have prevailed with my ſelf to beſtow a *week* on each of them. If it were a matter of any Importance on which I had

had writ, I ſhould have thought, that the owning the haſt in which it was writ, was a diſparaging of it: but ſince it was imploy'd in ſo mean and ſo eaſy a performance, I think it is a Juſtification of my ſelf to confeſs the ſpeed I made in it. It will perhaps be a little longer a digeſting to Mr. *Varillas*, than it was a preparing to me. One Proof will quickly appear whether the world is ſo ſatisfied with his Anſwer, as upon that to return to any tolerable thoughts of his *Hiſtory*; for I have been informed from *England*, that a Gentleman, who is famous both for *Poetry and ſeveral other things*, had ſpent three moneths in tranſlating Mr. *Varillas*'s *Hiſtory*, but that as ſoon as my *Reflections* appeared, he diſcontinued his Labour, finding the credit of his Author was gone: now if he thinks it is recovered by his Anſwer, he will perhaps go on with his *Tranſlation*: and this may be, for ought I know, as good an entertainment for him as the converſation that he had ſet on between the *Hinds* and the *Panthers*, and all the reſt of the *Animals*; for whom Mr. *Varillas* may ſerve well enough as an Author

Author; and this *History* and that *Poem* are such extraordinary things of their kind, that it will be but suteable to see the *Author* of the *worst Poem*, become likewise the *Translator* of the *worst History*, that the Age has produced. If his *Grace* and his *Wit* improve both proportionably, we will hardly find that he has gained much by the change he has made, from having no *Religion* to choose *one* of the worst. It is true, he had somewhat to sink from, in the matter of *Wit*, but as for his *Morals*, it is scarce possible for him to grow a *worse man* than he was. He has lately wreaked his Malice on me for spoiling his three moneths labour; but in it he has done me all the the honour that any man can receive from him, which is to be railed at by him. If I had ill nature enough to prompt me to wish a very bad wish for him, it should be, that he would go on and finish his *Translation*: by that it will appear, whether the *English Nation*, which is the most Competent Judge in this matter, has upon the seeing our Debate, pronounced in Mr. *Varillas*'s favour, or in mine. It is true,

M. D.

M. D. will ſuffer a little by it, but at leaſt it will ſerve to keep him in from other Extravagancies: and if he gains little Honour by this work, yet he cannot loſe ſo much by it as he has done by his laſt Imployment.

POSTSCRIPT.

I Have perhaps ſaid already more than enough for laying open thoſe *Hiſtories* that have appeared hitherto with ſo much pomp: and that have been received much more favourably than they deſerved. It is perhaps a little too cruel in me, to purſue Mr. *Varillas* ſo cloſely, when he has drawn the Indignation of all the World upon himſelf. Mr. *Hoſier* was not ſatisfied to call him an *Impoſtor*, and an *Author of Romances*, in a private Letter to a Friend, but was willing to let this be publiſhed, that all the world might likewiſe know it: and Mr. *Larroque* has laid open

open his Errors and Impostures so copiously, that he has at the same time discovered his own Learning and Exactness, as well as the Ignorance and the Falsehoods of Mr. *Varillas*, in which he has shewed himself to be the worthy *Son* of so great a *Father*, and has given such an Essay of what may be expected from him upon greater occasions, that the world will long for more of the Production of such a Pen. But because Mr. *Varillas* intends to treat all *Nations*, and all *Illustrious Families* alike ill, and to shew that he is equally ignorant and bold with them all: I will only add here one part of the *Remarks* that those *learned Persons* who publish the *Abstracts of Books* in *Leipsig* have made on him, in the account of the moneth of *October*, 1686.

In which after they have shewed, that he writes almost all names false; that he confounds the Order of time, and the persons concerning whom he writes; that he does not know the *Map* of *Germany*, nor the situation of Towns, or the division of the *Circles*, nor the Interests in which the *Princes* of *Germany* were at that time; that he

contra-

contradicts in one part of his Book what he had said in another; that he sets down the *Reformation* of *Leipsig* 18. years before it was done; he who was their *Prince* all that while, having been so noted an Enemy to that work; that the whole Relation he gives of *Fronsberg*, is false in all the parts of it, as well in the Character of the Man, as in his Actions, and both in his own death and in the death of his Children; besides all these, in every one of which they give a great many Instances, they conclude with that which is more remarkable, and in which their duty to their *Prince* made them the more concerned, since it touches one from whom the *Elector* of *Saxony* is lineally descended by the Maternal Line. The fault is indeed worthy of Mr. *Varillas*, and in that I say a great deal: it is this, Mr. *Varillas* says, *That* Albert of Brandenburg, *who from being Master of the* Teutonick Order, *was made Duke of* Prussia, *did when he was* 69. *years old* (he adds *compleat*, for he loves to be exact) *married* Dorothee, *Princess of* Holstein (tho she was indeed Daughter

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Daughter to *Frederick* the Firſt King of *Denmark*) *that She who was very young, conſented to the Marriage, hoping he would ſhortly dye, and that ſo She would carry away a vaſt Fortune with her; but She was notably deceived; for She quickly bore him a Son, which cut off her hopes of having his Wealth: but which was worſe, She ſpent 30. years of her life with him, ſo long did he live after their Marriage.*

But Mr. *Varillas* might have found the Falſehood of all this out of the common Genealogiſts, and in particular out of *Chytraus*, whom he cites. *Albert* was born in the year 1490. and married the Daughter of *Denmark* in the year 1525. which was in the 35. year of his Age. She bore him ſeveral children, but one Daughter only came to Age, who was marrried to the Duke of *Meklebourg*. She died after they had lived 22. years together: and after that in the year 1550. when *Albert* was now 60. year old, he married to a Daughter of the Houſe of *Brunſwick*, by whom he had the Son, that ſucceeded him in the Dutchy of *Pruſſia*: he had alſo many Daughters by her,

of

of whom one was married to the *Elector* of *Saxony*, and another to the *Elector* of *Brandenbourg*, and the rest to other *Princes*: and this *Albert* died in the year 1568. in the 78. year of his Age, which one would have thought was a great Age: but Mr. *Varillas* must be *Sublime* in every thing, so he makes him to have lived till he was 99. Some have wisht that such hints as these are might be furnished from the men of the several *Nations* that Mr. *Varillas* has brought into his *History*: for it must be confessed, that no man has ever taken so much pains to make himself be so generally decried as he has done, by giving every Kingdom an *Act* in his *Play*; that so all *Europe* over he may be equally despised: and therefore all further pains concerning him may be well superseded. I am sure, I am more than weary of him.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Page 11. line 4. after *Library* put, . P. 21. l. 28. *any expression* r. *my exception*. P. 39. l. 6. *was* r. *is*. P. 49. l. last, *inspected* r. *suspected*. P. 56. l. 9. *besainted* r. *beated*, P. 77. l. 14 *ninth* r. *fourth*. P. 80. l. 25. *deny'd* r. *said*. P. 91. l. 2. *which* r. *that*, P. 102. l. 25. *the* r. *that*.